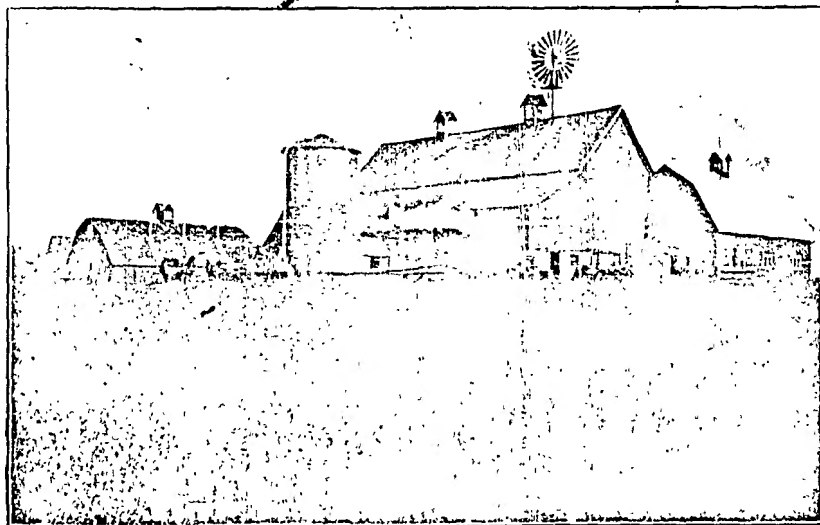


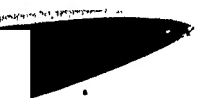




WHAT IRISHMEN SAY OF CANADA



ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, OTTAWA, CANADA
1911



Important

**Farmers, Farm Labourers and Female Domestic Servants
are the only people whom the Canadian Immigration
Department advises to go to Canada.**

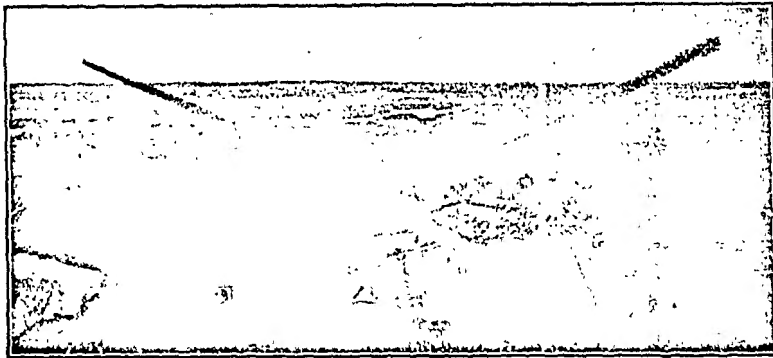
**All others should get definite assurance of employment
in Canada before leaving home, and have money
enough to support them for a time in case of
disappointment.**

**The proper time to reach Canada is between the
beginning of April and the end of September.**

What Irishmen Say of Canada

LOCATION, POPULATION AND EXTENT.

Canada comprises the northern half of North America. Its southern boundary is the United States; on the East is the Atlantic; on the west the Pacific, and on the north the Arctic Ocean. Its area is $3\frac{1}{2}$ million square miles, about the same as that of the United States and nearly equal to that of Europe. The area of Ireland is 32,531 square miles and her population in 1891 equalled 144.4 persons per square mile. Canada's population is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions—not quite double that of Ireland and is only slightly over 2 persons per square mile. From Halifax on the Atlantic to Vancouver on the Pacific is 3,740 miles by rail. From Victoria on the Pacific to Dawson on the Yukon River is 1,500 miles by ocean and river steamer, and rail. From Fort William, at the head of the Canadian navigation on Lake Superior by the waterway of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, to the tidal seaport of Quebec is 1,400 miles, and from Quebec City to the extreme Atlantic Coast, at the Straits of Belle Isle is 850 miles. The most southerly portion of Canada is in the latitude of northern Spain and Italy, and the most northerly portion of the mainland is in the latitude of Northern Norway.



What the prairie looks like in many parts of the Canadian West.

GROUPS OF PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES.

The Provinces and Territories of Canada may be grouped as Maritime, Eastern, Central, Western and Northern.

The Maritime Provinces are Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The easterly portion of the Province of Quebec on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence may be included as a part of Maritime Canada.

The Eastern Provinces are Ontario and Quebec, which lie along the St. Lawrence River and its great lakes, and extend northward to Hudson Bay and westward to the great prairies.

The Central Provinces are Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, which occupy the prairie area lying between the wooded region of Eastern Canada and the Rocky Mountains.

The Western or Pacific Province is British Columbia which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coast.

Northern Canada is the territory lying between the northern limits of the Eastern, Central and Western Provinces already mentioned, and the Arctic Ocean.

CANADA PAST AND PRESENT.

There is only one picture that would give any idea of what Canada is like, and that is a panorama—a whole series of pictures. For Canada is more than a country—it is a series of countries—it is half a continent. And yet it is one, one and indivisible.

Canada before Federation. Not so very long ago, at a time that many of us can remember well, what is now the Dominion of Canada was a series of entirely separate countries. It is true they owed allegiance to the same monarch, but that was all. They acknowledged no allegiance to each other.

Each did what it thought best in its own interest, regardless of the interests of the others; even levying customs duties on what the others sent in.

At the extreme east, looking out on the Atlantic and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, there were three of these countries, called Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Then came two others, bearing the name Canada—this being an Indian title originally applied to the region in the St. Lawrence Valley where the first French settlers made their home. These two countries, known as Upper Canada and Lower Canada, and united for a time under a single parliament, are now the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The vast unsettled territory beyond the borders of the two Canadas,—stretching northwards and westwards to the Arctic Ocean and the Rocky Mountains,—belonged to the Hudson Bay Company; few white folk ever set foot in its forests or on its prairies with the exception of the Company's men, who traded with the Indians for furs. Far away in the west, from the Rocky Mountains down to the Pacific Ocean, lay another country, called British Columbia, so completely cut off from Canada that the few people who wanted to go there from Europe fifty years ago sailed round Cape Horn and then up the whole west coast of South and North America.

The first thing to say of Canada, then, is that it is one of the great brotherhood of nations called the British Empire. Already first in size of territory, before this century is out it bids fair to be first in the number of its citizens; and the importance it derives from its own greatness of area and population will be doubled by its unshakeable position as a chief part of an Imperial confederacy.

As the indivisible empire is made up of many distinct parts, Canada self-contained, many of them self-governing, and all having of their own strongly marked characteristics, so the part called To-day Canada is made up of a number of different regions, united in one nation, but all—except the wild region of the north—managing their own affairs, and endowed with distinct and often strongly marked characteristics.

That is why we say that the only picture of Canada giving any idea of what Canada is like must be a panorama. Canada is half a continent, and a big continent at that. You might as well pretend to show a Canadian what Ireland is like by giving him a picture of a Dublin park, as pretend to show an old country man what Canada is like by presenting him with photographs of a Rocky Mountain pass or a French Canadian village in Quebec. Canada is a dominion of immense distances and endless variety.

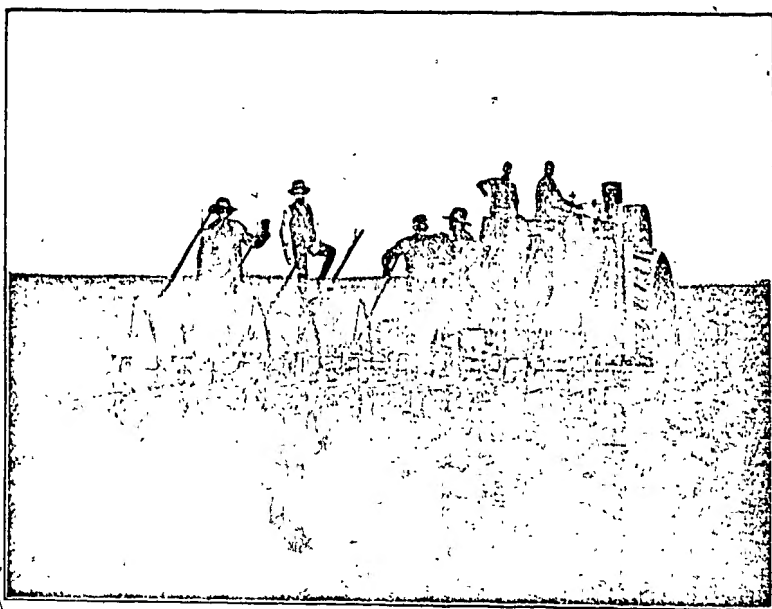
A Let us, then, attempt to unroll the panorama before our Bird's-eye eyes; taking a bird's-eye view of the country as it would appear View. to some strong-winged bird flying across from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast without a pause.

An easy trip of five or six days westward from Liverpool, in one of the big steamers that now rob travel of its terror, will land us on the coast of NOVA SCOTIA. This is the easternmost of the nine provinces that go

to make up the Dominion. Even this single province has such variety within its borders that it cannot be described in a few words. If you only take a glance at it from the sea, you might go away with the impression that it was a hard and rocky land. If you dropped by parachute from a balloon

into one of its wide south-western valleys when the cherry and apple trees are all a-bloom, you might think it one vast orchard. Nova Scotia, in fact, is like the proverbial inhabitant of ancient Scotia, who shows you perhaps a stern face on first acquaintance, but, when you know him better, proves to have a warm and generous heart. Nova Scotia fronts the Atlantic with a rocky rampart of defiance and defence, notched here and there by natural harbours, whence the fishermen sally forth to reap the rich harvests of the sea. As you climb the hills sloping upward from the coast to the interior you find yourself in forest, yielding its own great harvest of wood. When you descend on the other side towards the Bay of Fundy, or northward towards the Gulf of St. Lawrence, you wander through as fine a farming country as there is in the world, and wonder, perhaps at the comfort and prosperity of the farmers' lives and surroundings. If you strike off to the right you find that the north-eastern part of the province is a great island, Cape Breton, where in one corner thousands of miners are disinterring an enormous wealth of coal, while the centre of the island is a scenic paradise.

A short and pleasant steamboat ride from the northern part of Nova Scotia lands you in another province, **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**, the



Breaking the virgin prairie with a power outfit. Note that 10 furrows are being turned at once.

smallest province in the Dominion, and strikingly different from all the rest. "The Garden of Canada," it is sometimes called, or "The Million Acre Farm,"—cultivated from end to end.

Landing again in Nova Scotia and travelling westward by the isthmus which joins Nova Scotia to the mainland, you are in the third of what are called the Maritime Provinces—**NEW BRUNSWICK**. Here again you have all the variety you want within the boundaries of a single province. Seaports and fishing villages dot the eastern coast, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the southern coast, too, looking across the Bay of Fundy to Nova Scotia. In the interior stretches a mighty forest, where the lumberman plies his busy axe and the hunter tracks the lordly moose; and penetrating this forest in many directions are smiling valleys of rich land where the farmer lives in peace and plenty.

Adjoining and overlapping New Brunswick is the eastern end of the province of **QUEBEC**, the original Canada, which lends its name to the

**The
St. Lawrence
and
Lake Provinces.**

whole Dominion. An enormous territory is that of Quebec, containing the two extremes of wildness and civilization. Its northern region is little visited, scarcely even explored; but through the southern region of the province flows that king of rivers, the St. Lawrence, past towns and cities where white men have dwelt for centuries; and for many miles back from either side of the river stretch the innumerable farms of French-speaking citizens, whose ancestors laid the foundations of Canada.

From the great city of Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion, a short flight westward brings you into the Province of **ONTARIO**, the largest of all in population, the richest in its development alike of agricultural and manufacturing industry, and one of the largest even in area. As you skirt the northern shores of the long series of inland seas known as the Great Lakes—Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior—you have Ontario always beneath you. Farms and orchards, farms and orchards, more farms and orchards again,—the landscape dotted with busy manufacturing towns as well as thriving country villages,—this is the Ontario that you see, until in your western flight you penetrate the wilderness lying between the greatest of the lakes and Hudson Bay—and this also is Ontario. At the far western end of Lake Superior you come upon more centres of busy human activity, where ships are loaded with the grain from the distant prairie,—and still you are in Ontario

After Ontario, you see beneath you the prairie itself, stretching illimitable like a sea of herbage. Three provinces divide the prairie between them. First comes **MANITOBA**,—the oldest of the three, though born but a generation back; the headquarters till then of the great Hudson Bay Company which ruled the whole northwest. Beyond Manitoba, **SASKATCHEWAN**, and beyond Saskatchewan, **ALBERTA**. Now, surely, you think, there is an end of all variety. Yes, if you only follow the railway

**The
Prairie
Provinces.**

line the land seems monotonous enough,—an almost level plain of grass, broken only by fields and homesteads of enterprising settlers who have discovered that beneath that thin cloak of grass lies soil of almost miraculous fertility. If, however, you cross these three provinces by a line a couple of hundred miles further north, you find the prairie no longer monotonous, but rich in all the beauty of a green undulating park, rich in the variety of copse and glade and river and brook and lake.

Pursuing your tireless way, and wondering if you have not at last got near the end of the world, a sudden transformation takes place before your eyes; a towering wall of mountains rise before you,—in the distance ethereal, mysterious,—then clear and sharp, cutting the sky. It is your

**The
Pacific
Province.**

first sight of **BRITISH COLUMBIA**. Breasting the soft west wind, you rise upon the highest peaks to look down on the other side, and it seems there is no other side. Hour after hour, as you fly with the speed of a railway train, you look down on a sea of mountains, their lower slopes clad in dense forest, while the greater heights rise tremendous in peaks and domes and towers of naked rock, capped with the white eternal snow and clad in the rosy robe of the setting sun.

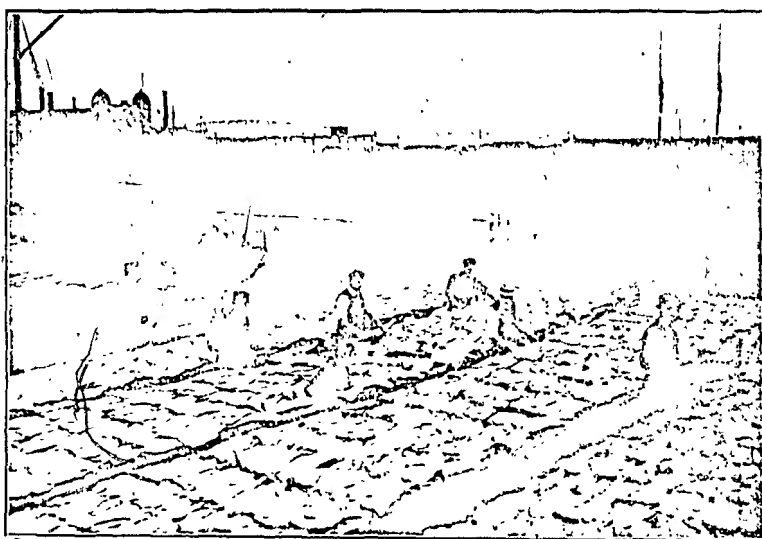
Through this wild mountain chaos, deep gorges cleave, where rivers, green or white, are twisting and turning in an apparently hopeless attempt to find some distant sea; or long fantastic river-like lakes reflect the scarcely less fantastic mountain shapes that wall them in. Here and there the mountain walls retreat, and you find men making homes for themselves, disembowelling the earth of its hoarded gold and silver and still more precious coal, or growing in verdant valleys rich crops of peaches and apples and plums and pears. The air grows mild and soft, and as you glide down the westernmost slopes of the westernmost range you cross a moist and balmy region, through an atmosphere more akin to that of your mother country than you

felt since you left the western shores of the mother country, till you stand once more in a bustling city, and see the ships arrive from far Australia and Japan.

Taking our eyes now off the panorama, let us learn more of the various parts of Canada over which we have taken such a hurried glance.

MARITIME CANADA.

The three Maritime Provinces with the addition of the eastern portion of the Province of Quebec, enclose on three sides the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The population is now approximately one million—about one-seventh of that of the whole of Canada. Although the part south of the St. Lawrence is almost separated from the rest of Canada, it is of the highest importance in the framework of the nation, and its harbours are Canada's only winter ports on the Atlantic. Its latitude is that of France, but its summer climate is that of Northern England and Scotland, while its winter climate is that of Sweden, the snow-fall being heavy, especially in the north. With its immense coast line and the surrounding waters teeming with fish, a large part of the population is seafaring. Its fisheries were the first inducement to settlement on its shores, and are of an annual value of £2,500,000. The entire surface



Fish Curing in New Brunswick.—The fisheries of the Maritime Provinces are one of the most valuable assets, running to upwards of three million pounds annually.

of the country was at one time forested. Immense forests still remain, especially in New Brunswick and Quebec, and lumbering is a very important industry, reaching an annual value of nearly £2,000,000.

Agriculture is a leading industry in all three provinces.

Valuable minerals are found in various parts, but in Eastern Nova Scotia the greatest development of coal mining has been reached. The value of the annual output is over £2,000,000. Industries of various kinds have been established, the most important being manufactures of iron and steel.

The earliest settlements were made by the French, who called the country Acadia. The settlement of the United Empire Loyalists from the United States followed in the closing years of the eighteenth century. An emigration from the United Kingdom took place in the early part of the nineteenth century.

That portion of Quebec bordering on the Gulf has always been known as Canada. It was settled originally by the French in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the present population is almost exclusively French speaking.

The principal cities of the Maritime Provinces are the winter seaports of Halifax in Nova Scotia and St. John in New Brunswick, Sydney, near the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia—a great coal and iron industrial centre—and Charlottetown, the capital of Prince Edward Island.

EASTERN CANADA.

The eastern provinces are the original Canada. The more easterly, Quebec, lies on both shores of the River St. Lawrence. Ontario, the more westerly, lies on the north side of the St. Lawrence and its great lakes, which, in that part, form the boundary between Canada and the United States. These provinces are at present the most important of the Dominion in population, commerce, agriculture, lumbering and manufactures. The waterway of the St. Lawrence affording access to the heart of the continent, gave Canada its great importance in the early days of its settlement. Until the transfer to England in 1759, the city of Quebec, the then Capital of Canada, and now of the Province of Quebec, dominated the trade of all that part of the United States lying west of the Alleghanies and north of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers, as well as that of the southern part of Eastern and Central Canada as far west as the Rocky Mountains. Then the only trade was fur. To-day the St. Lawrence route, with its seaports of Montreal and Quebec, competes successfully with the railways running to United States seaports for the carrying trade of the North Western States.

Agricultural settlement is principally confined as yet to the area lying west of Quebec City and along the St. Lawrence River and Lakes Ontario,

Erie and Huron; a tract about 700 miles long by from one
Agriculture. to two hundred in breadth. This area is about three times that of Ireland, and includes some of the finest agricultural country in the world. The land is generally well cultivated; cities, towns and villages are numerous; railway facilities are excellent; markets are good, and land is held at a comparatively high value. This area comprises the most southerly portion of Canada and extends from latitude 42 degrees in the southwest to latitude 47 degrees in the northeast—from that of Northern Spain to that of Central France. The winter climate is much colder, with heavier snowfall than in the corresponding latitudes in Europe, but the

summer, though shorter, especially in the northeastern parts,
Climate. is very hot, bringing to perfection not only wheat, oats and barley, but apples, plums, cherries and all small fruits, and in the southwestern portions, pears, peaches and grapes unexcelled in quantity or quality in the world. Beef cattle raising and dairying is an important and profitable branch of agriculture in both provinces of Eastern Canada. The population of this portion of the Dominion is about 4 millions. Manufactures of all kinds flourish in the large cities and towns.

The area of the two provinces of Eastern Canada is 600,000 square miles, and of that all but the area above mentioned remains covered with forest. Lumbering is an industry of immense proportions; the value of the annual output is nearly £6,000,000. Lumbering and mining operations, and the extension of the railways through new territory give
Area. opportunity for bringing under cultivation vast areas of free land in the northern portions of Eastern Canada, where, although the climate is not as favourable as that of the already productive area, it is good enough to produce in abundance and perfection all the common field grain and vegetables.

Montreal, the chief city of Canada, is at the head of ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence; Quebec is the tidal port of the St. Lawrence. Both cities are in Quebec province, of which Quebec City is the capital. Ottawa, the capital of Canada, is in Ontario, but separated from Quebec province only by the Ottawa River. Toronto, the principal city and provincial capital of Ontario, is the second city in population in Canada. Hamilton, London, Kingston, Brantford and Peterboro' are among the important cities of Ontario.

CENTRAL CANADA.

The three Central Provinces, in their southern parts occupy the entire prairie region of Canada and extend north into the wooded country. Roughly speaking, the prairie extends for 100 miles north of the International Boundary near its eastern extremity, and for 400 miles north near its western extremity. It is about 900 miles from east to west. The total area of the three Central provinces is 425,000 square miles, and the prairie area is about 200,000 square miles—approximately that of the German Empire. The soil throughout this area is black and rich, especially suitable for the production of wheat, oats and barley, and being prairie is ready for the plough. The climate in conjunction with the soil, produces the largest yield per acre and the highest quality of wheat in the world. Settlement of the prairie was slow at first until its productiveness had become established, but in recent years the

increase of settlement has been very rapid. Homesteads of 160 acres are given free on conditions of settlement. **Free Homesteads.** In 1896, less than 2,000 of such homesteads were taken. In 1910, the number had increased to over 50,000. In 1896 the export of wheat from Central Canada was nearly eight million



A timber raft on the St. John River, New Brunswick.

bushels. In 1905, it was over 66 million bushels. And this year (1911) with a wheat crop of nearly 200 million bushels the export is expected to show a very satisfactory increase. The southwestern portion of the prairie area has until recently been devoted almost entirely to cattle-raising. The export of cattle increased from £350,000 in 1896, to £800,000 in 1906. In that year 85,000 head of cattle were exported, while in 1908 over 105,000 were exported, commanding a price ranging from £9 to £10 per head. Northward of the prairies lies a partially forested region of vast extent, a large proportion of which is quite suitable for cultivation both in soil and climate, but requiring first the clearing of the poplar woods which chiefly cover the surface.

The rain and snowfall in the Central is less than in the Eastern provinces. Although the summer is as long, the heat is not so extreme as in the populous portion of eastern Canada. This tends against the production of the fruits for which Eastern Canada is famous, but induces a greater perfection in wheat, oats, barley, field vegetables and domestic animals, which are the staple products of the Central provinces. The same climatic influences have a correspondingly favourable effect upon human life and tend to robust bodily health and mental vigor. The winter climate is, generally speaking,

severe, modified in the western and especially in the southwestern portion by the west or Chinook wind, which carries the warmth of the **Climate.** Japanese current across the Rocky Mountains and far eastward out on the plains. The ground generally freezes so that ploughing is stopped in November. It begins again in April, the dates varying according to the locality and the season. Except for the influence of the Chinook wind there is great similarity of temperature throughout the whole prairie area, not varying greatly because of distance north or south. The population was 400,000 in 1901. It was 800,000 in 1906 and is now about 1,300,000.

The total area under cultivation in 1898, in what is now the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres; the year 1910 showed a cultivated area of $14\frac{1}{4}$ million acres. In 1896, the total wheat crop of Manitoba and the Territories was placed at 15 million **Crops.** bushels; in 1909, the wheat crop of the Central Provinces was over 125 million bushels and the estimate for 1911 is upwards of 200 million bushels. By taking the amount of the present production and comparing the total area now under cultivation with the total which may be brought under cultivation, a fair idea may be formed of the possibilities which exist in Central Canada, and of the opportunities which keep step with such possibilities.

The present rapid construction of railways throughout the prairies not only ensures cheap transport of the surplus crops to market, but it also ensures cheap and abundant fuel to the prairie region from the wooded **Railways.** area to the east and north, and from the vast coal deposits which underlie almost the whole region along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains,—a deposit equalled nowhere else in area and in ease and cheapness of working.

The system of land survey throughout the three Central provinces is uniform. The land is set off in blocks of one mile square, the lines running north and south, and east and west. A square mile contains 640 acres, and is called a section. A quarter of a square mile is called a quarter section and contains 160 acres. This is the area given as a homestead by the Canadian Government on conditions of three years' residence, cultivation of a certain **Land Survey** portion, and the payment of a fee of £2. Thirty-six sections form a square called a township. Each section in a township is numbered, always in the same order. Townships are numbered consecutively from the 49th parallel north, and also westerly from each of four principal meridians. The effect of this system is that the location of every homestead in that vast territory can be absolutely defined and instantly placed on the map by stating the four numbers of the section, township, range and meridian.

Winnipeg is the capital of Manitoba and the chief city of the Central provinces. Brandon and Portage la Prairie are important towns in Manitoba.

Regina is the capital of Saskatchewan. Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert are important railway centres.

Edmonton is the capital of Alberta. Calgary is somewhat larger than the capital, and an important railway centre. Other important towns are Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Strathcona and McLeod.

WESTERN CANADA.

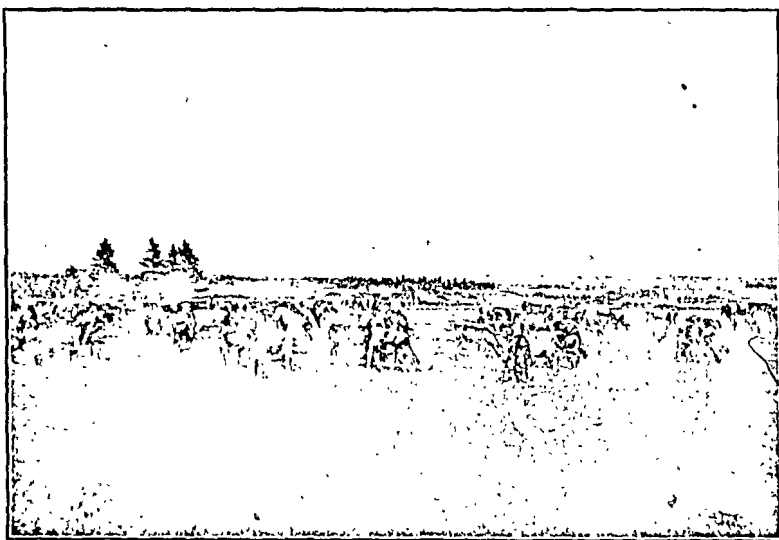
The Western or Pacific Province of British Columbia is Canada's western seaboard. It is 760 miles north to south, and 470 miles from east to west. Roughly speaking, it lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, and in the same latitude as the British Isles. Victoria, the capital, on Vancouver Island, is a little south of the latitude of Paris, and has the climate of the Channel Islands.

The whole coast of British Columbia is directly affected by the warm Japanese current, and the climate varies very little from south to north. The harbours are open the year round. The coast climate resembles very closely that of the United Kingdom in warmth and moisture.

The general character of the country is mountainous. Parallel to the main chain of the Rockies, which form the eastern boundary of the Province, are the Gold Range, the Cascades and the Coast Range.

Mountains. The mountains are heavily forested with large and valuable timber, but the intervening valleys are generally either lightly timbered or altogether bare. The climate of the interior valleys is hotter in summer and milder in winter than in the adjoining prairie provinces. The Gold Range of mountains gets its name because of the discoveries in it of gold in immense quantities, at various points, extending from the southern to the northern limit of the province. The discovery of gold in 1854, was the beginning of development in the province. In the southern portion of the province which is the part most completely opened by railways, the exhaustion of the placer gold mines was followed by the discovery of mines of silver, copper, lead, gold, zinc and coal, which have been developed on an immense scale in recent years.

Valuable minerals are found in many other portions of the province as well. The value of the province as the western seaboard of Canada is enhanced by reason of the immense deposits of coal on Vancouver Island, which forms a part of the province.



Dairy herd in Prince Edward Island, Maritime Canada.

The deep sea fisheries are a source of great wealth to the province, and the salmon fisheries in the rivers are an even more important source of wealth than mining. The mountainous forested area is of such vast extent that the supply of timber is practically inexhaustible.

While the coast climate is very wet, that of the interior valleys is inclined to be dry. These valleys are very attractive as a place of residence. Where the rainfall is insufficient for agricultural purposes, irrigation is successfully and economically applied. The interior valleys are suited for grain growing and grazing, but are especially adapted to the growth of apples, plums, cherries, etc., and in the more favoured cases, of pears, peaches and grapes.

Up to the present, railway advantages have been confined to the southern section of the province, finding its seaport at Vancouver. But the construction, now in progress, of the Grand Trunk Pacific line to the port of Prince Rupert, in the northern part of the province, will bring into value immense and hitherto untouched resources of the farm, forest and mine, at least equal to those which hitherto have been touched by railways.

RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

The railways of Canada are amongst the most important of its national interests. There are five great railway systems, the Intercolonial, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Northern and the Great Northern.

The Intercolonial connects Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Canada, with the winter ports of St. John, Halifax and Sydney, in the Maritime provinces. It is owned and operated by the Dominion Government, and was constructed as a connection between the Maritime provinces and Eastern Canada. The Government also owns and operates 270 miles of railway in the Province of Prince Edward Island. The total mileage of the system is 1,450 miles.

The Canadian Pacific Railway extends from the Canadian winter port of St. John to Montreal, and from Montreal across the continent to Vancouver.

C.P.R. Except the Siberian railway this is the longest continuous railway line in the world under one management. Besides its main line across the continent, the Canadian Pacific has a very extensive system of branch railways in New Brunswick and in the Eastern, Central and Western provinces. The total mileage of the Canadian Pacific Railway system is 10,037 miles.

The Grand Trunk Railway has a greater mileage in the developed portion of Eastern Canada than any other system. It connects all the cities and nearly all the towns of these provinces. Its summer port is Montreal, and its winter port, Portland, in the United States—the nearest point on the Atlantic coast to Montreal. The Grand Trunk is now adding to its system

G.T.R. a line across the continent known as the Grand Trunk Pacific, and to extend from Quebec westward, through the undeveloped portions

G.T.P. of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, to Winnipeg, the chief city of the Central provinces, and capital of Manitoba, to Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, and to the Pacific coast at Prince Rupert, through the northern part of British Columbia. From Quebec eastward, the line will extend to a junction with the Intercolonial at Moncton, New Brunswick. The existing Grand Trunk system has 3,400 miles in Canada. The new line from Moncton to Prince Rupert will be 3,460 miles, and branches are projected in many portions of the Eastern, Central and Western provinces. The Grand Trunk Pacific is now operating their new line the entire distance between Fort William, Ontario and Winnipeg, and between Winnipeg and a point 140 miles west of Edmonton and in other parts are pushing the work of construction with all possible speed.

The Canadian Northern Railway system is as yet chiefly in Central Canada. The main line extends from Port Arthur at the head of Canadian navigation on Lake Superior to Edmonton, the capital of Alberta, nearly

C.N.R. 1,300 miles, with many branches, especially in the wheat growing sections of the Central provinces. It also has lines in Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario, and rapid progress is being made in connecting these sections to make a third transcontinental railway. The present total mileage of the system is 3,281 miles. In addition the Canadian Northern Ontario has a mileage of 346, and the Canadian Northern Quebec has a mileage of 407. The business headquarters of the Canadian Northern Railway is Toronto, Ontario.

The Great Northern is a United States railway system operating in the northwestern States. It has projected a number of branches into the Central and Western provinces of Canada, and it is expected that it will **G.N.R.** be further greatly extended in the near future. Although not a Canadian enterprise, it is valuable, as giving additional development and competition to the provinces which it enters.

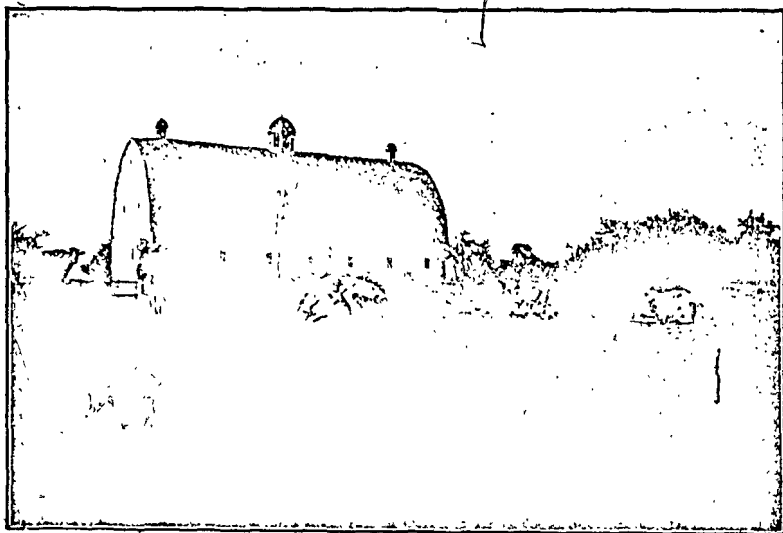
These railway systems, the great extensions which they have in progress, and the immense field which the country offers, make railway construction an important feature of the conditions in Canada at the present time, as that means, first an expenditure of many millions in wages within the next few years, and second, the bringing into use and value, great areas of land and resources generally, which cannot now be economically reached.

Recognizing the great importance of the railways in the life of the country, and the possibility of the abuse of the power placed in their hands by circumstances, the Government of Canada has established a commission, or court, with full authority to adjust all disputes between the railways and the public, and to control the rates charged.

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion of Canada is a part of the British Empire and is a confederation of nine provinces. The duties of government are divided between the Dominion and the provinces. The Dominion is governed by a legislature or Parliament which makes the laws. Parliament is composed of two houses, the Commons and the Senate; the Commons elected directly by the people, the Senate appointed by the government. The qualifications of voters for the House of Commons varies in the different provinces, being fixed by the Provincial legislatures, but it is either manhood suffrage—one man, one vote—or the property qualification is very light.

The Cabinet, or Government, which administers the laws passed by Parliament, is composed of members of Parliament, who must have the support of a majority of the Commons (or elective branch) in order to hold power.



A comfortable farmstead in Nova Scotia, Maritime Canada.

Dominion Government. A change of policy, by reason of a change of government, may occur at any time, and an election to decide as to the views of the people on the change already made or proposed, may be held at any time. This is the system known as responsible government, whereby every member of the government is fully and entirely responsible to the people for every administrative act of himself or his colleagues, and places the people in more direct and absolute control than any other form. The Dominion Parliament controls the criminal law, the militia, the post office, railways, indirect taxation by the tariff and excise, trade relations with other countries, and, speaking generally, all matters of national concern. The Dominion owns and controls the administration of the public lands in the three Central provinces, and throughout Northern Canada. These provinces still contain millions of acres of agricultural land yet unoccupied and available for immediate settlement. The responsibility for their development rests upon the Dominion Government, which, therefore, takes up the work of promoting immigration.

The provinces are governed by legislatures elected by the people, and have responsible government on the same principles as the Dominion. They are charged with providing the civil law and administering both civil and criminal laws. They provide for education and for municipal government, and for direct taxation in their support and generally all matters of a purely provincial or local nature. Primary education is amply provided for in all the provinces, and in nearly all the provinces it is free.

Although the provinces have the right to charter, aid and construct railways, in practice this right is chiefly exercised by the Dominion.

The provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia have vast areas of public lands which are administered by the governments of these provinces. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have very little public lands left, and Prince Edward Island has none.

Respect for law and maintenance of order are very prominent features of life in Canada, as distinguished from other new countries. Life and property are as safe in any part of Canada—whether in the cities, the mining camps, the forests or on the prairie—as in any part of the United Kingdom, or the best governed country of Continental Europe.

RESOURCES.

Although Canada includes within its area some of the very high latitudes, a vast proportion of its territory is in the latitudes which are occupied by the most populous, progressive and wealthy nations of Europe and of the world. But its high latitudes are not, by any means, the least valuable portion of its area. The gold mines of the Yukon, within a few miles of the Arctic circle, have produced £20,000,000 in gold within the past ten years, and are expected to produce as much more within the next ten.

The precious metals and minerals of enormous value are known to exist in many widely separated portions of Northern as well as more Southern Canada, only awaiting the enterprise of the prospector and the capitalist to repeat the experience of the Yukon. The silver mines at Cobalt and other points in Northern Ontario are of richness unsurpassed in the world.

The forests of Canada are the largest and most valuable now remaining anywhere, and, generally speaking, occupy the tracts which from various causes are least valuable for agriculture. The agricultural area of the Central provinces offers the only free wheat land in the world, easily accessible by railways, most easily brought under cultivation, and producing the highest quality of wheat known, in a healthful and invigorating climate, and under a free and progressive government.

OPPORTUNITIES.

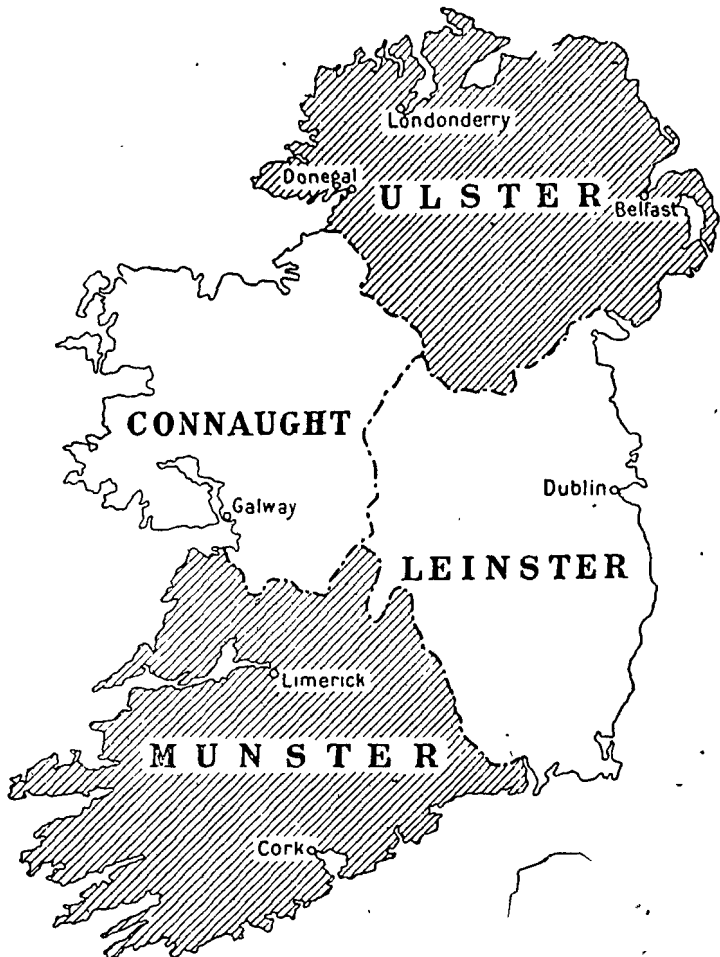
But the opportunity is nothing, if the man is not fit and willing to take advantage of it. Canada is a nation of workers. Its national emblem, the beaver, is the representative among animals of intelligent industry. The conditions of life all tend to and require personal effort, and the same conditions contribute to the success of such effort. The man who does not work in Canada—whether he is rich or poor—is looked upon with doubt. Such conditions tend to an equalized distribution of wealth, and to individuality of thought and action, and, therefore, liberality and progress in social, industrial, commercial and political life. Nowhere in the world to-day are there more liberal institutions, more orderly communities, such an equal distribution of wealth, or an equal rate of material progress.

IRISHMEN AND CANADA.

Canada with so vast a territory, with resources so limitless and with a population so small in comparison, has for generations been attracting Irishmen. There were in Canada, in 1901, about 1,000,000 persons of Irish origin, and the increase by immigration since that date has been upwards of 50,000.

The Government of Canada gave away during 1910 some 11,500,000 acres—more than half the area of Ireland, and still there remains unsettled, millions of acres available to those who will emigrate to Canada in the coming years.

Have Irishmen done well in Canada? What is their opinion of it? These questions are answered in the following letters addressed to the Canadian Immigration Department: They are samples of many letters received, and express the personal opinions of the writers. The Canadian Immigration



The area represented by the hatched portion of this map is equivalent to the area given away in the Canadian West as free homestead during 1910.

Department does not endorse every statement made by the writers, as for instance, some of the writers claim that the particular part of Canada in which they are living, is better than all other parts of Canada.

The post office address and date are given in each case, and while some of the writers have kindly offered to answer enquiries addressed to them, the majority are very busy men and will not have time to reply personally to writers of letters. Persons, therefore, desiring further information about settlement in Canada are requested to communicate with one or other of the Canadian Government Agents whose addresses will be found on the inside back cover page of this pamphlet.

Burlington, Ontario, Canada

February, 1911

I was born in Duinmore, Co. Down, Ireland, in 1860. I have been in Canada 22 years. I have lived in the U.S. and Canada but I like Canada best. I think it is the best country in the world. I find the winter colder here than in Ireland. We have between three and four months cold weather but I must say as for the summer it is the best in the world.

I am following farm work and I think it is the best life for any man. My advice is to come to Canada. It is the country for any young man who wants to get along.

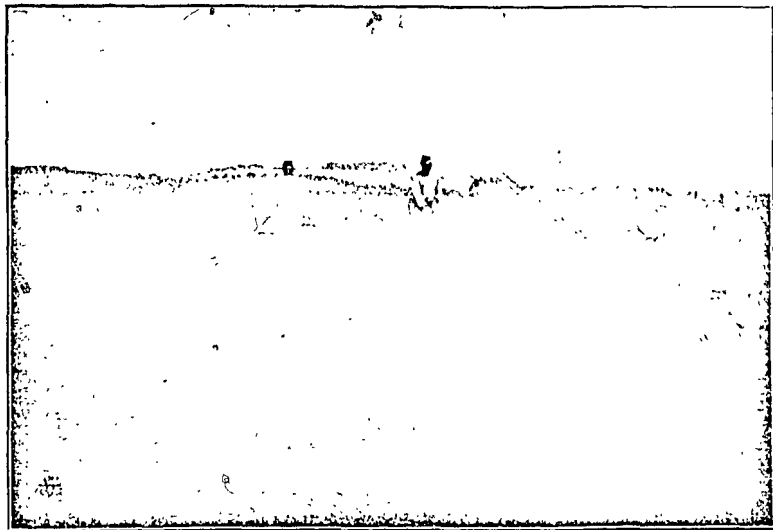
(Sgd.) Joseph Mulligan

Dundalk, Ontario, Canada,

February 25th, 1911

Dear Sir,

You want to know what I think of this country. Well, in July, 1877, I left County Down, Ireland, and after 34 years' experience in farming, and other work, I cannot hesitate in saying that this is the finest country in the world for any industrious man to make a living in. A man ought to take the first chance he can get to come here and he will be all right. We want all the Irishmen we can get out here, and are willing to pay them all they are worth, but we don't want to offer them great big pay till we see what they look like. Now my advice to my fellow countrymen is to come to Ontario for a year to get into the way of Canadian farming, then go to Western Canada and get



Hay-making in Quebec.—The picture shows a hay-loader at work; these appliances are in general use and are called for largely because of difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of farm labourers.

your 160 acre farm for £2 and in three years you are likely to be worth from £500 to £800.

I could say much more but will tire you, all I will say is bring out the Irishmen for I love them and I love this, the country of my adoption.

Yours truly,

Thomas R. Baillie

Gormley, Ontario,

Sept. 18th, 1910

Dear Sir,

Just a few lines to let you know that I am getting along first rate. I am now over three months here and I like the country better every day. I am engaged here for twelve months at a salary of £48, with board and washing, and I will be able to earn more next year. All that I am sorry for now is that I stopped so long in the Old Country. I can strongly recommend this country to any young man who is strong and willing to work. He will find a good home here with great opportunities.

Philip Carolan,

Formerly of Garvetagh, Castlederg, County Tyrone, Ireland

Sept. 12th, 1910

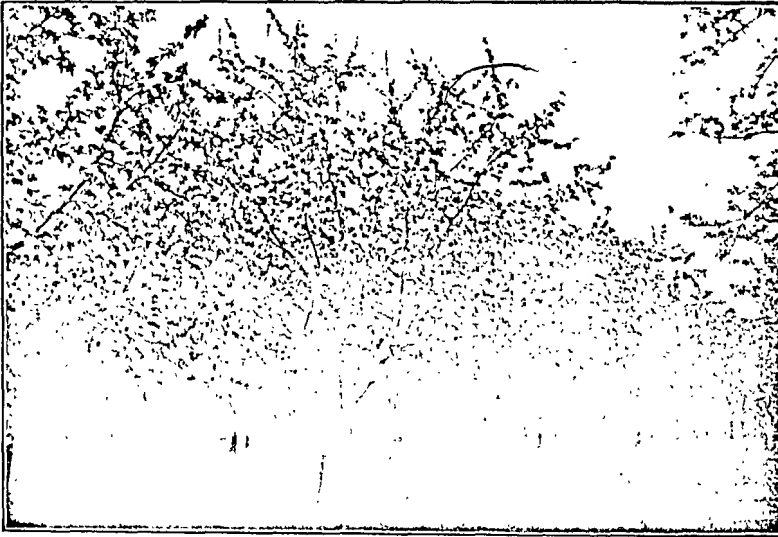
Dear Sir,

It gives me very much pleasure indeed to forward you a letter in accordance with your directions, partly on account of the kindness and energy of the Emigration Department, and also by reason of the merits of this great Dominion. Now that I have been for almost four years a citizen of the "land of the maple," I should be able to pass an opinion concerning its greatness.

Towards the end of October, 1906, it was my lot to embark for the granary of the Empire and to leave dear Old Ireland behind. At the very outset I was struck by the splendid business methods of the Canadians, and at the same time how their affairs were arranged that business and ease went hand in hand. Surely nothing can give anyone greater pleasure than to live in such an atmosphere.

During this time I have been for the most part a farm hand in Ontario, and from careful observation I can merely corroborate what thousands have said before, and that is, that Canada is a veritable paradise for the hired man. Any person who impartially compares the relative positions of the hired man here and in the Old Land must admit that the former is far and away superior to the latter.

As regards the crops, the Old Land holds away as to yield, but what is lacking in yield is made up and infinitely more from the fact that while one



An Ontario apple orchard in full bloom.—The Province of Ontario offers splendid openings to the Irish farmer who has a taste for fruit growing.

acre is being converted into a seed bed in Ireland three can be similarly treated here with greater ease.

So far I have not visited the great North-West, but from authentic statements I believe that that is the coming place.

Even here in Muskoka, which is to be seen by the immigrant on his way to the West, farming is profitably carried on. It must be remembered that the principal wealth of this place is its lumber, on account of its rocky nature, so that from this we can infer that a living can be made in all Canada, as well as a substantial surplus.

It would be ingratitude not to mention the kindness and hospitality I have met with amongst all the Canadians with whom I have come in contact.

In conclusion, allow me to sound the old note, brief and short, of all reliable Government pamphlets, which is not to come unless you are prepared to work.

J. H. Hosford,

Former address, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Ireland

Dear Sir,

Bright, Ontario

Sept. 4th, 1910

I am writing you these few lines in answer to your letter which I received during the week. I came from Bisson's Farm Vale, Ireland. I am getting on famously and I like Ontario very well. It is a fine country, and plenty of work for those who are willing to work. I must also point out that the work is a bit different than in the Old Country, but a man can soon learn. The wages are better, and you are well fed and have good masters. Any man who is willing to work I should advise him to emigrate to Canada. I am sure he can do better out here than in the Old Country.

Jacques Dolls

Dear Sir,

Don, Ontario

I feel it my duty to write you a few lines telling you how I am getting on. I came from County Down, Ireland, nearly six months ago.

I came to the place you sent me and received \$20.00 per month. I was just three months here when my master hired me for the year at the same rate, which is about £4 per month. One hears a lot of talk in the Old Country about no work here in the winter, but if a man is willing to work he may get it at any time.

I would not work in the Old Country now, as this is a better country for wages, and is besides healthier, as there are no dark, dull days like what there are at home. When it rains here it is all over in a day or so and then as bright as ever.



Cutting fodder corn in Ontario.—The Ontario farmer as a rule favours "mixed farming" instead of grain growing exclusively. Corn is harvested green and after being cut into very small pieces is kept in silos for winter feed for stock.

I have seen us cut hay here in the morning and put it into the barns in the afternoon, as all the grain goes into barns, and we have cut oats in the beginning of the week and put them in the barn the end of the week. Last year I was in the country and saw grain out almost six weeks. One never sees oats black with the weather here such as one sees at home. The hours are no longer here than they are at home, 5 a.m. until 6 p.m.

My advice to every young man who has health and strength and knows anything of farm labour is not to waste his time in the Old Country, but come here where one can soon be independent.

Henry Ellison

Vernon, Ontario

Dear Sir,

January 13rd, 1911

Just a line to say that I am getting on very fair and like the country very much. I have been in the same job since I left and at the same pay during the winter 15 dollars, (£3) a month. I have been offered more by other men but the man I am working for is so nice I would not leave him. I intend starting for Calgary, Alberta, in March. I came to Canada from Belmont, Montenotte, Co. Cork.

Yours truly,

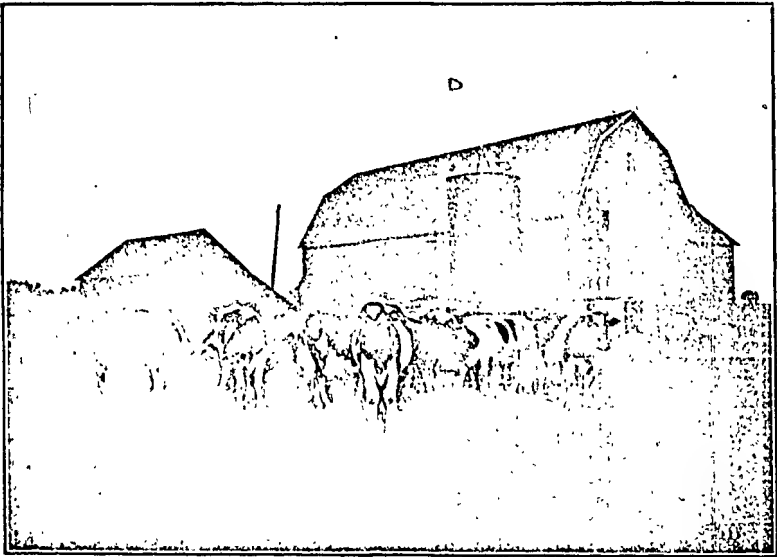
A. W. Julian

Bradford, Ontario
March 2nd, 1911

Sir,

I left County Connaught, Ireland, in 1907, and arrived in Halifax in the month of March with £3 in my pocket. I came on to the Province of Quebec and stayed there a few days to look around, but I was not offered very good wages, so I came on to Toronto and was sent from there to a farmer at Bradford, where I got £4 a month and board for the first season, and although I was raised on the farm in Ireland, I had a lot to learn, but an Irishman can learn quickly. The next season I got £5 a month for 8 months, £2 for the four winter months, as farmers do not usually pay high wages for doing chores in the winter. I can easily save over £30 per year and live well, and after another year I will have saved £140—enough to start me on a rented farm, if I do not go West as I am thinking of doing. A colonist should put in a year or two in Ontario to get broken into Canadian ways before going West. I wish I had come to this country five years sooner, as with the luck I have had, I would have been my own master long ago.

This is a great country, and I would advise all healthy young Irishmen who have not bright prospects at home; to get here as soon as possible. Why, sir, if I had stayed in Ireland all I ever expected was some day to have a couple of acres and own a pig, a cow, and perhaps a baby. Out in this country it is a man's own fault if he does not soon own his home and be his own master. I will say further, Canada has the finest soil, the best climate, and the best system of Government and the smartest class of people I ever met, and



An Ontario farmer's home.—The barns are usually built with stables in the lower part, the upper portion being used for storages of hay and grain. The circular building close to the barn is a silo for keeping green feed during the Winter.

there is plenty of room for years to come for thousands from the Old Land, but let me say in conclusion that Canadians have no use for an emigrant who has no go in him, but there is lots of work in the country at good wages for the men and women who can hustle when necessary.

Yours truly,

John Morgan

Burlington, Ontario, Canada
Feby., 1911

Dear Sir,

I was born in the County Armagh, Ireland, in the year 1868, near Lurgan. I was a weaver by trade and at the age of 17 I came to Canada; have been here now for 24 years. I started as a farm labourer which I have followed to the present time. For the first year on a farm I received 20 pounds. I now receive 55 pounds, for my labour. In old Ireland I could get about 6 shillings a week.

My advice to young Irishmen is to come to Canada, the land of plenty.

William Best

Huntley, Ontario
February 20th, 1911

Dear Sir,

I am now going to let you know how I have got on since I landed in Montreal on 4th May, 1908. I came to Carleton Place to Mr. Alex. McLean, who had no trouble in getting me farm work with Mr. D. R. Ferguson of Prospect, I left him on the 4th November, 1908 and have worked for two other farmers since and I must say I am delighted with Canada, and the way I have been treated by those whom I have worked for out here. Perhaps I may remind you that I came from Monkstown, Co. Dublin.

Yours very truly,
Finlay C. Roche

Care of D. McFarlane, Esq.
Munster, Ont.
Feb. 27th, 1911

Dear Sir,

I left Dublin towards the end of April and arrived in Canada on May 2nd, 1909, after a pleasant voyage across the Atlantic. On landing, I was greatly impressed by the friendly manner of the various officials whose information was a great help. When I reached my destination at Carleton Place, I met the Government Employment Agent, Mr. McLean who placed me on a farm soon after I arrived. I have found him very kindly and willing to give every assistance possible. I am now working with a farmer near Munster, a village about 13 miles from Carleton Place where I have been since last Spring. I got accustomed to the work very soon after starting and now got to prefer farming to any other line of business, my reasons being;—The open air and manly life; the beautiful Canadian climate and the independent position of a farmer.

I am glad I came to Canada as I have more scope out here than in Ireland and I advise all lads to give Canada a trial if they want to do better.

I appreciate very much what the Canadian Government has done to promote immigration to Canada.

Yours respectfully,
E. R. G. Thomson

Madford, Man.
Feb. 27th, 1911

Dear Sir,

In reply to yours Re "What Irishmen think of Canada." I beg to say that I came to Canada from Cork County and arrived in Winnipeg, May 24th, 1905. After seeing a little of the West I decided I would stay in the Brandon district as it looked good to me. I worked for over two years with the late Hon. S. W. McInnis and after his death I purchased one of his properties (320 acres) 18 miles N.E. of Brandon. I have had the best of health since coming here and enjoy the bright cold, bracing air of winter. A number of young men have come from Cork County into this district since I came and their experience and mine is that any young Irishman who comes to this country and uses it right determined to get on (even though to start his pockets be empty) can in a few years at FARM WORK save enough money to give him a start for himself. Wages in this district average £52 to £60 a year with board and as clothes are cheap a man can save nearly all his wages and in a very few years can be practically independent for life.

Now after six years experience my advice to my countrymen is "If you want to emigrate give Canada a trial. Start in at farm work. STICK TO IT. SAVE YOUR MONEY. MIND NUMBER ONE, and your future is assured."

I remain Sir, Yours sincerely,
James J. Wolfe

Virden, Manitoba
February 25th, 1911

Sir,

I am an Irishman from Belfast, Co. Down and I write to say that I have found this a good country and any young man can get on well in it if he is willing to work. There are lots of good chances here that you have not got over in the Old Country. Wages here for farm labourers run from £7 to £9 per month for a good man. They have not such wages in Ireland.

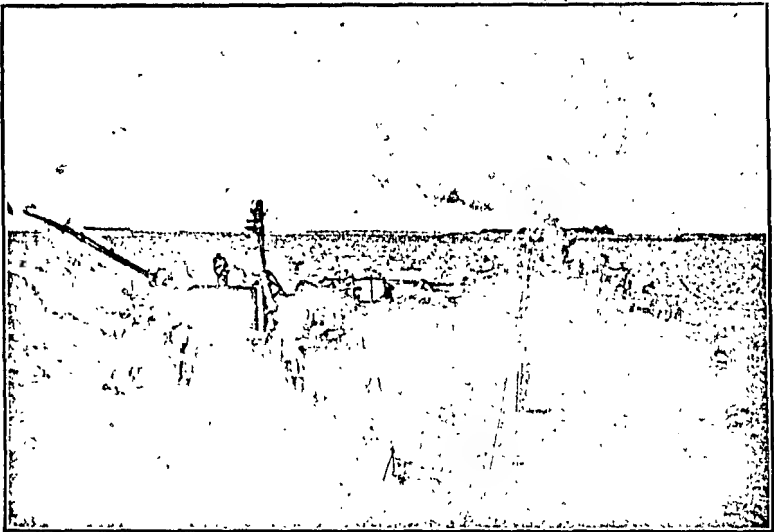
Yours truly,
(Sgd.) Francis Sloan

Lilymount Farm,
Pipestone, Man.

Dear Sir,

March 1st 1911

I left my home at Middlemount, Queens County, Ireland in Sept., 1882, at the age of twenty-one and arrived in Virden, Manitoba with £2 in my pocket and went to work with what was then the Rose Land Farming Co. with my brother and cousins Albert and Shortt Roe. Stopped there 18 months during which time I took up a homestead and pre-emption which I still hold; then managed a farm for an Englishman for two years, on the next section to my farm, he renting my breaking until I had 80 acres broken and ready for crop. I then put this 80 acres in crop in 1887 which was a good crop but prices were small. Having got the patent (title) for my homestead I returned to Ireland in December of 1887 having rented my farm to a neighbour for £32 for one year. I stayed in Ireland for 16 months and returned with a wife and started farming here. I am now within one mile of a railway station called Agnew. I have a telephone in the house. My brother Albert died, and left his farm and chattels five years ago. I farm both places since, have over 500 acres of tillage; have 3 four horse teams and two drivers. I keep a lot of cattle and young horses. I built a large house last year as my family was growing, and the one I built some years before was too small. The house has eight rooms heated by furnace, soft water tank in cellar and all the new improvements of the 20th century. My family now consists of 3 girls and 2 boys. My two oldest boys died 11 years ago which was the worst setback I got in the country as I had always to depend on hired help. I refused last year £5 per acre for 640 acres, which with the chattels would have net me about



Threshing from the stook in Western Canada.—The Autumn season in the Canadian West is usually so dry that few farmers stack their grain or put it into barns. The threshed grain is stored in granaries or hauled at once to the local elevator, or is sometimes loaded on grain cars at a railway station.

£4,200. I believe this to be a first class country for young men of small capital who are not afraid to rough it a bit. Even those who have capital can get good interest in the Banks until they work out for farmers and gain experience in farming here as farming here differs from the Old Sod.

Yours truly,

George P. Roe

Norwich, Ontario

Dear Sir,

Sept., 1910

I like Ontario very well and think it is a good country for young men.

You would like to know the advantages of this country. Well, I have as much money for one year as I would have had in the Old Country for two years. I think this is a good advantage.

I had two letters from people I knew in the Old Land, wishing to know what I thought about this country, and I told them just the same. They wish to emigrate next spring. I was not sure of coming out this way myself at first, but I see it is as good a way as any man can get into this country. I will recommend Ontario to any person who wishes to know what I think of it.

James Dorrian,

Formerly of Ballyobegan, Ballywalter, Co. Down, Ireland

Two Creeks, Manitoba

Oct. 8th, 1910

Dear Sir,

You will think I have forgotten my promise to write to you, but I wanted to wait and see what I thought of the country. We had a comfortable trip by the C.P. Railway to Winnipeg. When I arrived at Winnipeg, I went to the Canadian Gov. Immigration Office, and was sent out to this place the next morning. I have been here since—about seven months—and I like the place and the people very much. My wages are \$35 (£7) per month; and I have no harder to work than I had on our own farm at home. In fact I like the country far better than I expected I would. Any person who is willing to work can get on well. Of course there are those who have strange ideas, and if anything turns out different to their way of thinking, they are off home on the next boat, and to clear themselves they try to run down the country and give Canadians a bad name. I need not tell you that the work is just what one would expect on a farm, only we drive four and six horse teams instead of two as at home.

I intend getting married soon and will be leaving here; if you know of a good man, you could send him to take my place.

Yours truly,
Saml. Nevin

Griswold, Manitoba,

Feb. 23rd, 1911.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your enquiry as to the progress I have made farming in Western Canada I beg to submit the following statement:—

I came to Canada from County Donegal, Ireland, in the Spring of 1883 and worked out as a farm labourer until the Spring of 1887, when I took up my present homestead. From 1887 until 1891 inclusive, I worked with oxen breaking land and growing crop. Being a bachelor, I did my own housekeeping. I earned considerable money at carpentering (my former trade) during those years at outside work when not busy on the farm.

I have now been on the one farm for 24 years and my crops have always been good. I returned to Ireland in 1902 for a short stay, and my present wife came out in the fall of 1902. We were married on her arrival in Winnipeg, and returned to the homestead. We have a family of four boys and two girls; all clever, healthy, bright children; they have had the advantage of good schools and churches. My wife has had excellent health and likes Canada. I own to-day 960 acres of land all paid for. I have 25 horses, 33 cattle, pigs, 200 hens, a very complete equipment of machinery including a steam thrasher, 3 binders, mowers, 9 wagons, 3 sleighs, and everything necessary in large farming, including a blacksmith shop on the farm. These things are all paid for and I have made all this farming in Canada. Never had a cent left me by anyone.

I have a solid brick house 36 x 38; heated with furnace and with water works arranged as complete as a city system. The house is furnished in a first-class manner including a new piano. My little girls are doing well, taking music lessons and getting other educational advantages. I have a barn 40 x 120 with solid 10 ft. concrete basement, also other solid concrete buildings. I can store 200 tons of hay and 10,000 bushels of grain. I consider my buildings alone worth £2,800, and my entire holdings of land, buildings and chattels worth, at least £10,000. I have 11½ miles of fencing and have planted about 5,000 trees which are doing well.

I beg to submit a photo of my farm house at Griswold, which you may be able to reproduce. I am thankful for the success which has attended my efforts, and I want to say that I have worked hard and steady and have wasted nothing. All I have to-day I made farming in this Western Canada. (See photo on page 23.)

Yours very respectfully,
Robert John Stewart.

Virden,

Feb. 24th, 1911.

Dear Sir,

I came out to this country with my brother from Gyrme County, Ireland, five years ago to your Agent, C. J. Bell, of Virden, who gave me a situation with Mr. R. McLenehan of Lenore. I got £5 for first month and £6 after.

I would strongly advise young men accustomed to farming to come to this country as I consider I have done well. I am working a farm of 320 acres myself; have a full set of implements, 8 horses worth about £400 and as the above are all paid for, I consider that I have been making money here, I remain,

Yours truly,
Archie B. Campbell.

Brandon, Manitoba.

March 10th, 1911.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with your request I have much pleasure in giving you the information for which you ask. - I was born near Drogheda, Co. Louth, Ireland, my father being the Rector of Beaulieu. When about nineteen I sailed for Canada and arrived at Grand Valley near the present site of Brandon on June 1st, 1881. Portage la Prairie was then the terminus of the Railway, from that a party was made up and we journeyed to Grand Valley with our waggons accompanied by a Government Guide. I homesteaded the same quarter section on which I am living, in August of the same year before I was twenty. I have farmed this land continuously since with the exception of the summer 1885 when I served with the North West Field Force in the Riel Rebellion, but I have spent several winters in Ireland and married there in 1892. In that year I bought another 160 acres adjoining me. I have not the slightest hesitation in recommending my countrymen to come out here; there are splendid opportunities for all who are willing to work and the agricultural labourer who adapts himself to the ways of the country is always sure of good wages and steady work and should, if careful, be able to have a farm of his own in a few years. The young man with good education and ability will here find greater scope for his talents and quicker promotion. The tenant farmer with small capital, who might object to the initial hardship of homesteading in an out of the way district, can buy land at a figure



Cutting Grain on the Farm of Mr. Robert Smith of Long Lake Farm, near Edmonton, Alta., and formerly from the Co. Donegal, Ireland. See letter on page 24.

on which his crops will pay good interest and wages, and his land will be increasing in value. Independence, at least, if not wealth, is sure to come to anyone willing to work, who adapts himself to the ways of the country and is careful of his earnings.

Yours truly,

Edwd. Beresford Groome.

Virderf, Man.

Feb. 24th, 1911.

Dear Sir,

I came out to this country from Gyrm County, Ireland, five years ago, coming to your Agent here, C. J. Bell, who sent me to Mathew McLenehan of Lenore, where for the first month I received a salary of £5 per month and after £6 while I remained.

I consider I have made money in this country, working on farms, as I have in my possession 8 horses, value about £400 (1 of which I was offered £60 for); implements worth about £120, which I use in working the half section (320 acres) of land.

Yours truly,

Alfred A. Campbell.

Clover Bar, Alta.,
24th February, 1911.

Sir,

I came from Inniskillin, County Fermanagh, Ireland and landed in Edmonton on the 26th of May, 1889, I have been farming here ever since, working out to begin with and if I had not liked the country I would not have stayed that long. I am fairly well satisfied and have had good success, I own 320 acres of as good land as there is in the country. As an instance or reason why I like the country, last year off a 12 acre field of wheat I took 500 bushels of wheat that fetched me 3s 4d per bushel, more than £80. I have been farming the same farm for 18 years and have never had a failure, always fair to good crops. I have all the machinery and stock required for a farm of this size. I am quite comfortable, in fact independent, with money in the bank, and in a position I could never have hoped to be in Ireland. Any man who is willing to work has far better opportunities now to get ahead than I had.

I am, yours truly,
James Daly.

753 Third Street,
Edmonton, Alta,
Feb. 23rd, 1911.

Sir,

With regard to the pamphlet being published, called "What Irishmen think of Canada," I would say that I came from Ireland some 40 years ago; was born near Belfast in County Antrim. I settled at that time in Toronto, then went to Parry Sound where I gained a good experience in the art of farming, and for twelve years managed to cultivate the best part of 200 acres. Hearing of the mild winters and dry atmosphere of the west, especially near Medicine Hat, I decided to go thither and for one season enjoyed that bracing spot, but as I was looking for a mixed farming country I then wended my way to the Edmonton district, arriving here in the fall of 1889. I drove overland from Medicine Hat. Homesteading at Poplar Lake a few miles northeast of Edmonton, I procured what I thought then and still think to-day one of the best spots for the line of agriculture I wished to follow.

I have had good success, though never having more than 320 acres of crop. I have raised considerable cattle and can truthfully say that this part of Canada is an ideal spot for mixed farming, and any young man who is industrious and energetic cannot make a mistake in coming if his intention is farming.

My family and I own 960 acres of land, all of which is the outcome of labour and energy. We have our own threshing outfit and farming machinery. I cannot definitely state the number of cattle, horses and hogs on hand, but can state that we have all we can handle. I have never known a complete failure in the crop in this district. The result of my labours has been beyond all expectations.

To look back over twenty years at the men who came in without money to hew out a home in the wilderness with an axe,—there were no towns, no railroads; in fact no roads except trails,—it seems almost like a dream.

(Sgd.) John Meneely.

Clover Bar P.O., Alberta,
February 23rd, 1911.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your recent letter I wish to say that I was born in County Fermanagh and my P.O. was Letterbreen. I left home in the year 1882, being 23 years of age at that time. I landed at Halifax, came from there to Winnipeg, and remained there some twenty months, then wended my way to Clover Bar District and made entry for a homestead. After doing so I had just 10 shillings left in my pocket. I had to put up with many disadvantages as work was then scarce, and there were no railroads or roads for waggons, and when I required to purchase a waggon, I had to take my steers some 200 miles before I could purchase a waggon.

I constructed a log house, lived in it for a few years, the country then began to settle up, which made it more pleasant for me. Some few years ago I bought a greater area of land and have now 524 acres, 300 of which was cropped last year with grain and timothy hay; the part in grain yielded me over 4,000 bushels. I now have a railway within easy reach.

I also erected a comfortable frame house, costing me £200, and other buildings suitable for my stock. I have now 14 head of horses, 65 head of cattle and some 20 pigs, and I can certainly advise any industrious Irishman to come to this country for I know that what I have done, other Irishmen can do.

Wm. Daly.

Millarville, Alta.,
Feb. 22nd, 1911.

Sir,

My father came to Alberta from the Co. Limerick, Ireland, nearly 20 years ago and in May, 1893, I followed him to this country where in January 1900, I filed on my homestead. Here I have now lived for eleven years, having added to my land until I own 640 acres, which I have devoted to mixed farming, with satisfactory results. I am more than satisfied with the country, and am confident that the only regret of any farmer who settles in Alberta, particularly if he possesses some capital, will be that he did not come earlier to Canada.

Yours truly,

J. R. Kieran.

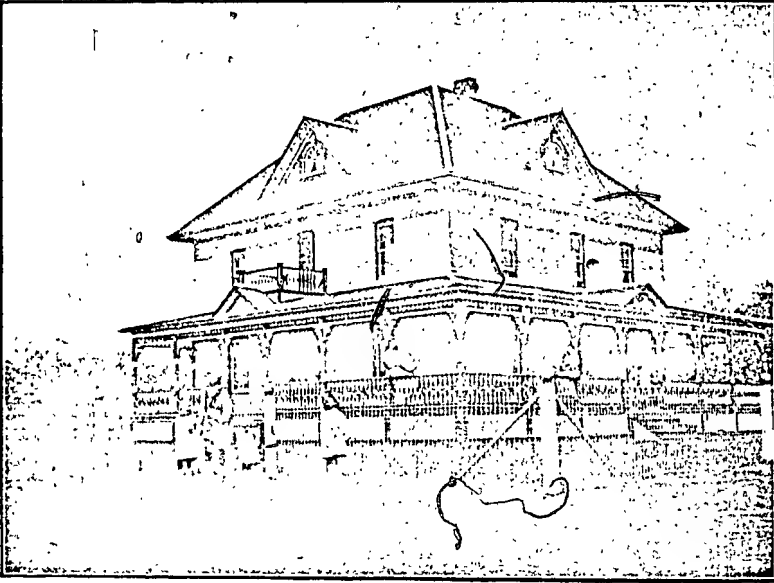
Midnapore, Alta.,
Feb. 23, 1911.

Sir,

I came to Canada in 1895, emigrating from the Co. Carlow, Ireland, with my brothers. Instead of homesteading, I bought land that had already been somewhat improved. I have engaged in mixed farming, with success. I am perfectly satisfied with the country and am satisfied that any young farmer with average intelligence and industry, can greatly improve his position by a few year's residence in Western Canada. He will find here many more openings than in the Old Country.

Yours truly,

Addisone Hone



Farm house of R. J. Stewart, at Griswold, Manitoba, formerly of County Donegal Ireland, who came to Canada in April, 1883. See letter on page 20.

Kipp P.O., Alta.,
March 17th, 1911.

Sir,

I came from County Cork, Ireland, to the Lethbridge district in the year 1894. When I reached here, I was out of means, in fact I had no money at all, but I worked along and secured a homestead and by working pretty hard and saving little by little, got into a good farming way. I have all the implements needed on a farm; have 5 horses and some cattle, a good home and out buildings, and am putting 150 acres in crop this year. I have made satisfactory progress in the country and would not sell out to-day for ten thousand dollars (£2,000). I got my land for nothing to begin with, which is a great help, but any man can do the same in other parts of Western Canada. I have no hesitation in advising my Irish fellow-countrymen to emigrate to Canada. There are free homesteads, taxes are light, and I consider it a better country than the United States or any other country that I know of, for a man can, if he is industrious and sober, be soon working for himself here instead of working for others.

Jeremiah Carroll.

Long Lake Farm,
Edmonton, Alta, Canada
25th February, 1911

Dear Sir,

I have been informed that you intend printing a circular for Irish Immigrants and being from the Old Country and my father still farming in the Co. Donegal, I would like to give you a few particulars relative to what an Irishman can enjoy in this Province of Alberta.

I have farmed extensively in the Edmonton District for several years and am more than satisfied with the returns for the work and money invested every year. I own several farms around here and feed all my crop. Besides running a plain farm I also have a horse ranch and have a large number of mares and own my own stallions. When I came here some seven years ago, money was scarce and land was cheap but things have altered, money is easy now and land is increasing in value every year. Farms around here are selling from £3 to £10 per acre. I have experimented in the Old Country in potatoes in a small way but Ireland cannot touch this soil nor climate. Oats (or corn as we call it in Ireland) goes from 50 to 100 bushels per acre; wheat from 25 to 50 bushels per acre; potatoes from 275 to 450 bushels per acre. The land is a deep black loam with a clay sub-soil and requires no chemicals or manure. Everything is done with our horses and there is little or no manual labour such as is known in Ireland where a man has from 10 to 20 acres and the usual visit from the landlord or his agent. Everybody here is contented.

Our winters seem to scare European people but I would rather spend my winters here in a dry, clear, healthy atmosphere and bright sunshine than endure that damp, foggy, wet Irish winter.

The best schools in the world are here and the chances for married men with children, expecting to better himself and his rising family, cannot be beaten. It would surprise the Irish people to know that the work and anxiety expended in Ireland if done here would make them wealthy. We have no use for the lazy man here. If you are coming over for a lazy time, disabuse your mind at once on the subject. It's work here and well paid for it. Many Irish farmers around here have retired these past few years, who came here poor men. Provisions are high but the prices accordingly are high for the produce you have to sell. We have nothing less here than a five cent piece which is 2½d.

I have written this letter for the Irish farmer who intends coming here and the information is reliable and trustworthy. I think if the Irish people only knew what this 160 acres proposition really is, they would start for Canada at once.

Yours truly,
R. Smith

Strathcona, Alta.
25th February, 1911

Dear Sir,

I have been asked to give my experience of Canada as an Irishman. I am fifty-four years old, farmed all my life about Bangor, Co. Down, and had a hard time to make a living. My wife, two daughters and I came here in April, 1907. My son came two years previous. All the capital we had when we came here was about £80. We have been farming on a rented farm since we came but now we have bought a farm seven miles from Edmonton and we are getting good terms to make our payments. We have a good stock of horses, cattle, hogs and implements to start on our new farm. We are all in love with Canada and would not care to live in Ireland again, we are sorry we did not come here long ago. I think this is the poor man's country. It is a splendid place for mixed farming and we intend to go in for that.

Yours truly,
John Smyth

Midnapore, Alta.,
Feb. 23rd, 1911

Sir,

I have now been in Canada for nearly thirty years, having emigrated from the County of Monaghan, Ireland, in 1882. After working for a short time in Toronto, I came west, where in 1885 I took up a homestead. Later I purchased an additional 160 acres. I have been quite successful at mixed farming. We are perfectly contented and have made a comfortable home for ourselves and ten children. I can conscientiously advise any farmer in Ireland who has the ambition to better himself, to come to Western Canada, especially if he has a little capital to assist him at the start.

Yours respectfully,
James McKevitt

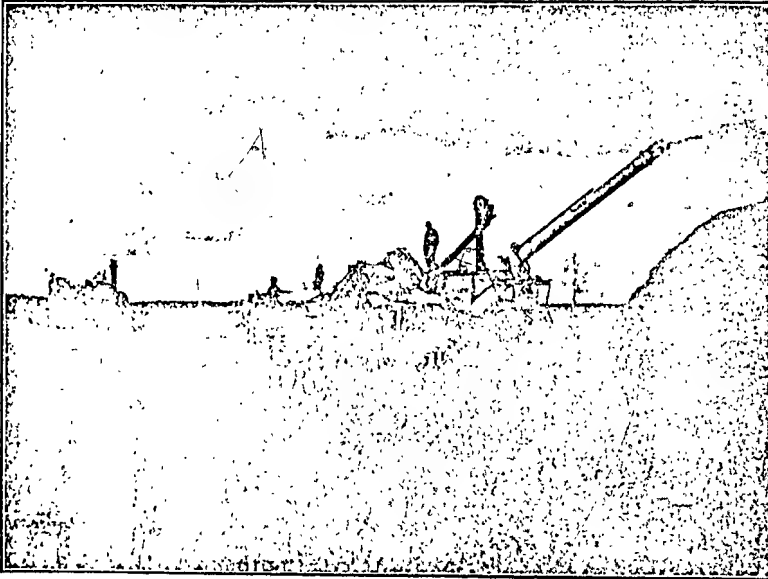
1533 16 Ave. West, Calgary,
Feb. 22nd, 1911

Dear Sir,

Having now been in Canada for more than a quarter of a century I should be in a position to know what it offers the new settler. It is no country for the idle and shiftless, but I believe no country in the world offers greater opportunities to the right men. Any young farmer who is able to work and willing to work intelligently can make himself independent in Alberta, in the course of a few years.

I was born at Skibereen, Co. Cork, Ireland, where my father conducted a small farm. In 1884 he sold out and came to Canada, renting a farm in Ontario. Two years later we came west and settled in Alberta, where my father and three brothers took up homesteads near Calgary, I and my remaining brother secured homesteads as soon as we were old enough. In a few years I was able to dispose of my 160 acres and buy an entire section of 640 acres from the railroad, which I conducted as a farm and a cattle ranch, with most satisfactory results. I may add that none of our family has had any reason to regret coming to Canada. Each has prospered as he could not have done in the Old Country. And it is to be remembered that the settler who comes to Alberta now when the country is thriving has a much better chance of succeeding than I had in 1886 when it was unsettled and practically unknown.

Yours respectfully,
Jeremiah Sullivan



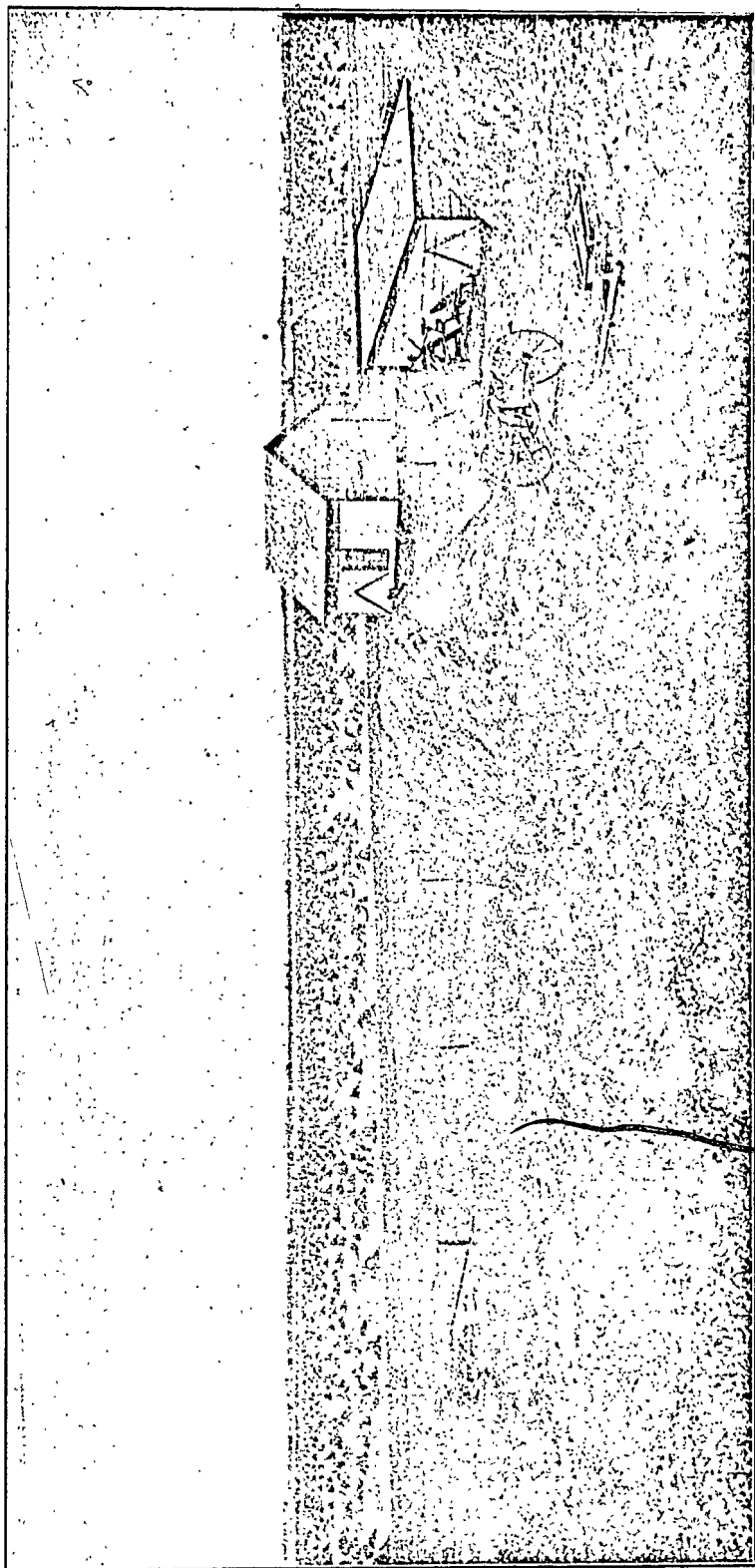
Threshing on the farm of Wm. Daly, Cloverbar, Alberta, formerly of Letterbreen, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland. See letter on page 22.

Calgary, Alta.
Feb. 18th, 1911

Sir,

I came to Calgary, Alberta, from Cloankilty, Co. Cork, Ireland, in April, 1905. I was then 22 years of age. Two days after I arrived I obtained steady work on an irrigation ditch construction work at £9 per month and board. I remained at this work until an opportunity presented itself to enter into a partnership in a small dairy, which we conducted at a profit for a year and a half. I was then in a position to open a butcher's business, having had some experience at this, as well as at farm work, in Ireland. This I conducted for almost two years, quite successfully. In July, 1909, I filed on a homestead about 30 miles from Calgary, where in 18 months I shall have the patent (title) for 160 acres of good land. I am quite contented in Canada and although I retain all my love for Ireland, I feel that nothing could induce me to return there to live permanently. The just laws, the equal chance for all, and the dry climate, are very attractive to settlers. I would add that with the exception of the first two days I was in Canada, there has never been a day that I have been out of work since coming to this country.

(Sgd.) Denis Hegarty



A settler's first buildings, consisting of granary and stable. The house is not shown here. Notice the stretch of wheat in stock in the background.

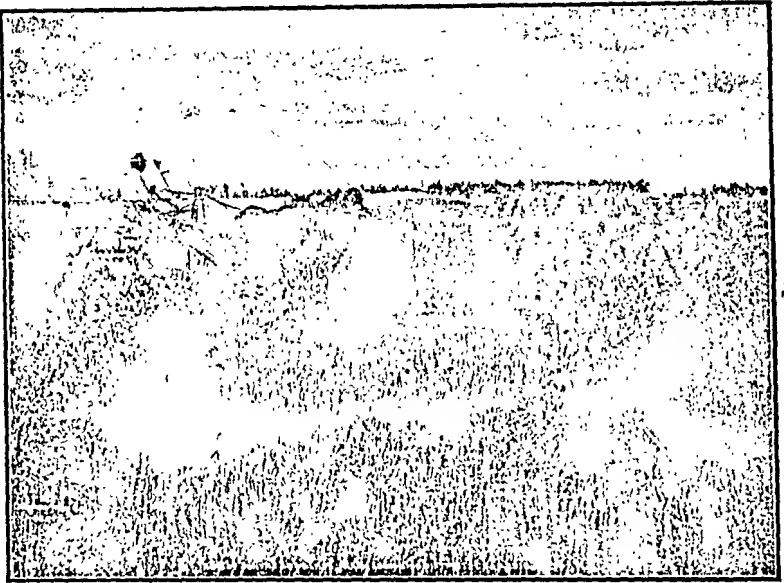
Horse Hills, Alberta,
March 1st, 1911

Dear Sir,

I beg to say in answer to your letter that I came out from Carrick-fergus, near Belfast, and arrived at Montreal, in June, 1898, and came direct to Edmonton. I bought a farm paying £1, 1s. per acre for same, 10 miles from Edmonton. This had been homesteaded previously and had about 30 acres in cultivation. For several years I farmed this place; the first crop was 1500 bushels and the last crop 6,000 bushels of oats and wheat. The market at the time was rising each year. After several years I sold the farm for £5 per acre, and purchased another 160 acres at the above address and have farmed this since. The land in this vicinity is increasing in value each year, and I consider my farm to be worth at least £8 per acre, especially as wild (unimproved) land is held as high as £5 per acre. I consider this a good country for healthy young people who wish to enter into agricultural pursuits; the climate is healthy, the growth in the Edmonton district is prolific, the most noticeable feature from my view point was the quickness of the growth and especially the quickness of it when coming to maturity. It is a good country for horses and cattle and hogs, and any man with small capital entering into mixed farming can make no mistake.

Yours faithfully,

F. S. Stockhart



Cutting a field of Oats on Long Lake Farm, Edmonton, Alta. the property of Robt. Smith, formerly of Co. Donegal, Ireland. See letter on page 24.

River Qu Barr, Alberta,
February, 1911

Dear Sir,

I am informed that you intend printing a pamphlet to distribute in Ireland, and I would like to say that I was born at Carrigallan, Leitrim County, Ireland, and left there in 1878, went to reside in the State of Kansas, United States, for sixteen years, but I found the climate so changeable and windy that I decided to come to Canada and I settled at River Qu Barr in the Province of Alberta, where I have lived the past sixteen years. I had about £200 in money and some farm implements when I arrived in Canada, and am pleased to say I now own 1,540 acres of good agricultural land, well stocked with cattle, horses and farm implements. My family of wife and ten children have been of great assistance to me and share in my prosperity. When I came here there were very few churches or schools, but now a church and school house may be seen every few miles.

I strongly advise my Irish friends to come to Alberta where every homesteader is his own landlord.

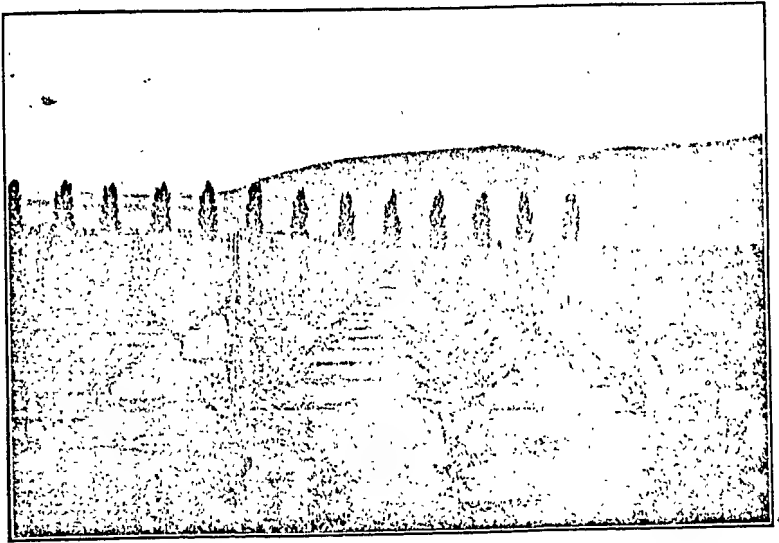
Yours truly,

Edward Flynn

23rd Feb., 1911

Sir,

In response to your request for a short sketch of my experience in this country, I beg to say that I do so gladly and shall endeavour to stick to facts, so that anything I say will bear the strictest investigation. I am an Irishman having lived more than half my life there, and have always lived on a farm. I was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, and left there for Alberta, in April, 1894, so that I am in this country nearly seventeen years. I think I am in a position to judge as to the merits of the two countries. I did not take up a homestead as I thought I had not capital enough to do so. After I was here three years, I bought the farm I now live on, getting a long term (10 years) to make the payments with interest at 6 per cent. I had no means whatever when we started, all my capital, after making a first payment of £20, consisted of two horses and five head of cattle. We have met with hardships, but nevertheless we have managed to pay for our place and to add another farm to it. I now own 400 acres for which I would not take £8,000; beside this I have all the necessary implements and machinery to work the place. A good herd of dairy cattle, some of which I have imported at a high figure, and, of course, I have horses to do the work. I have not had any pecuniary assistance from any person so that all I own has been taken out of the farm except perhaps



First Growing in British Columbia. Canada's Pacific Province.

£200 which my horses have earned during the winter months. My taxes on the 400 acres this year are £8. 18s. This amount includes everything. I keep two men the year around at an average wage of £60 each and board. Extra help I pay by the day or month. I do not hesitate to say that for any man who is willing to work and adapt himself to the conditions of the country that this place is far ahead of Ireland. I meet many Irish and always ask them how they like this place compared with the Old Land. Most of them express a preference for this place, some few say they prefer Ireland, but would not go back, they get so much better pay here.

I was back to Ireland in the winter of 1909-1910 and came back here more than satisfied with my lot. Conditions here are changing every day; towns are springing up all around, work is plentiful and every person apparently contented and prosperous. It is a good place for a girl who wishes to hire out either in the city or on a farm. It is a good place for the farmer of small means, and a good place for the farmer who can buy an improved place and so start with conditions social and otherwise much as at home.

Yours very truly,

John A. Davis

Milk River, Alta., Canada,
23rd February, 1911

Sir,

Having been asked to state briefly some facts re my experience in Western Canada, I beg to submit the following: I came from Ballyinderry, County Antrim, Ireland, landed in Westport, Ontario, in August, 1900.

I came to Lethbridge, Alta., March, 1901 and in 1902, my brother and I entered into the dairy business in that City, at first in a small way, and as the City increased in size, so did our business increase proportionately. Early in 1908, we disposed of our business in order to take advantage of the Homesteading privileges, and located at Milk River, some 60 miles southeast of Lethbridge, bringing along with us 45 head of cattle, 15 head of horses, implements, machinery, household effects, etc. In September of the same year the Government threw open the odd numbered sections in certain districts for preemption purposes so that we were able to secure an extra quarter section (160 acres) lying alongside our homesteads on easy terms, thereby giving us 320 acres, ample room for combined stock and mixed farming, the future staple industry of Western Canada.

I have been in South Africa, Tasmania and New Zealand, and my humble opinion is that for advantages to succeed in life, Canada is the best of them all. For my part I am well satisfied with "Sunny Southern Alberta." I am satisfied with the country because of the good climate, good rich deep soil, and enough rainfall to secure crops every year when the land is properly worked. An unlimited supply of good coal, underlies this part of Alberta with seams from two to six feet in depth. The class of citizens in this part are for the most part highly respectable, and the Sabbath is observed as a rest day. The educational facilities, especially for the rising generation, are exceptionally good. If I have any regret, it is that I did not come to this country ten years before I did.

Respectfully yours,

Joseph L. McKnight

Hand Hills, Alberta

22nd Feb., 1911

Dear Sir,

In compliance with your request for my opinion of Western Canada as a field for my fellow countrymen, it affords me much pleasure to state that I believe if Irish farmers were to work as hard here as they have to in Ireland for a bare living, they ought to be in a perfectly independent position in a very few years.

Being Secretary-Treasurer of the Saint Patrick's Society of Calgary, I am constantly meeting Irishmen of these parts and they are unanimous in their praise of Alberta.

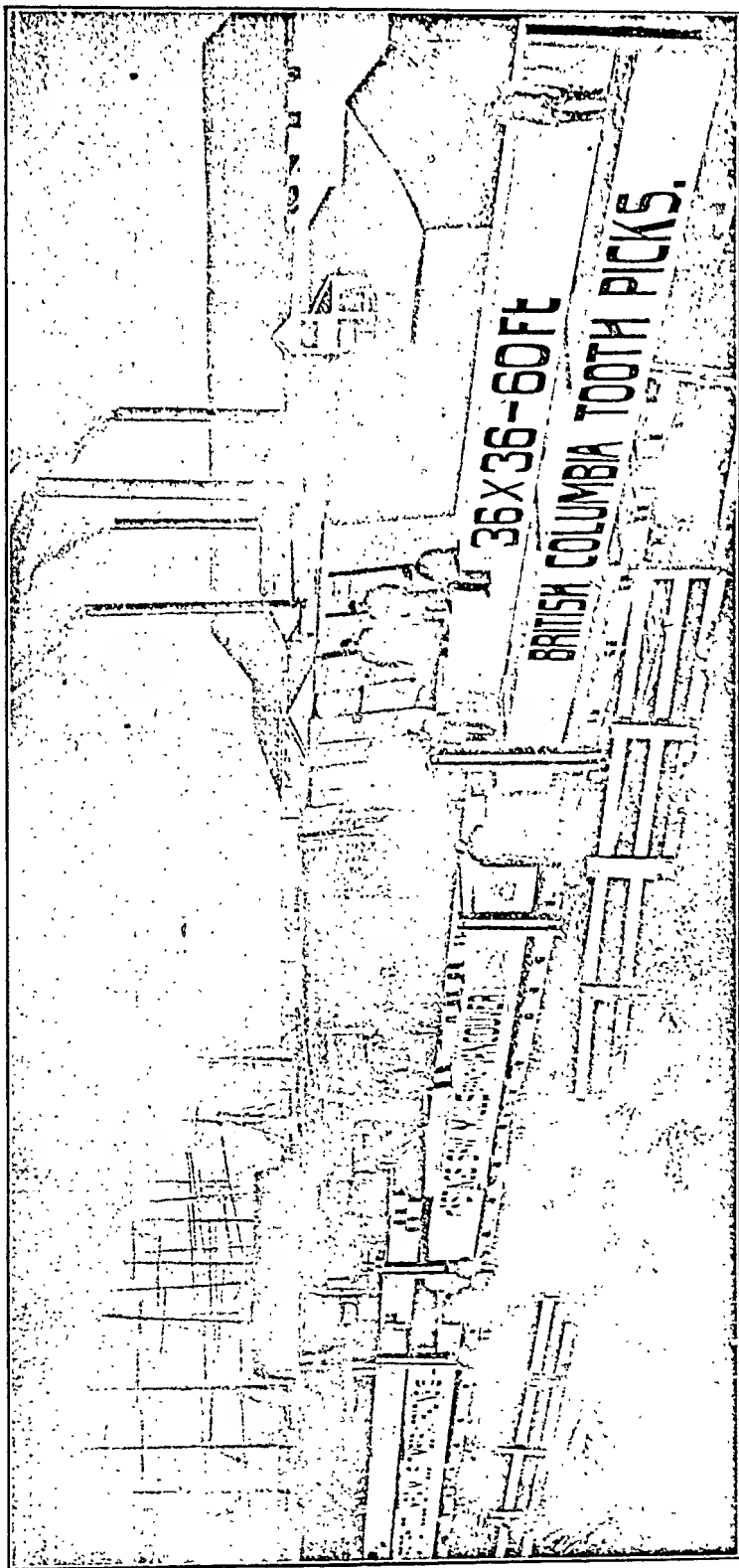
For some time previous to the year 1906 my wife and I, then living in Dublin, had many conversations about "The West," and arrived at the conclusion that our four sons and two daughters would have a much better chance of success than at home, so acting on that opinion, my second eldest son and I started in April of that year to "spy out the land" and report thereon; which we did in such favourable terms that the rest of my family followed us in August.

As it was our ultimate intention to ranch and farm, my son, 16 years of age, entered the employment of a farmer and rancher, from whom he got board, lodging and £3 a month for the winter, and £5 during the summer, and the kindest of treatment. I went on to the City of Calgary where I got a very good position at a high salary. On the arrival of my family I had positions ready for each of them at salaries far in excess of what they could have hoped for in ten years to come, had they remained in Dublin.

In May, 1907, we filed on four quarter sections of land (640 acres), and subsequently on two pre-emptions, making altogether 960 acres of the best land I have ever seen in any country, in addition to which we have unlimited grazing for our cattle and horses. At present we have about 200 acres under cultivation and are breaking more. My eldest son is doing his cultivation by steam. My other sons and I are using blood mares for all farm work. We have erected 10 miles of barbed wire fence, stabling and dwelling houses, and have dug good wells. Game is plentiful. The climate is delightful, our horses live outside all the winter.

Faithfully yours,

J. S. Broadbent



Big timber being shipped from British Columbia.—The sticks of timber shown here are 36 inches square and 60 feet long.

Keremcos, B.C.

Dear Sir,

5th Jan., 1910

I do not know if you will remember me or not but perhaps when I remind you that it was through your agent Mr. Webster, of Belfast, I met you, you will recognize me. When I left Dublin in March, 1908, I came direct to Winnipeg, where I was exceptionally fortunate in stepping right into a well known Trust Company at a salary just double what I had in the Old Country and after spending fifteen months there I thought of starting out on my own account, which appeals so much to us Old Country people. I accordingly pulled up my stakes in the prairie and came to this part of British Columbia, a most glorious spot and a valley which bids fair to top the fruit producing districts of British Columbia. This is a new district, consequently we want all the settlers we can get, and already I have got a cousin of mine with me and this Spring two more are coming from Ireland. We are 200 miles east of Vancouver and before long the last section of railroad will be finished, giving us direct communication with that City. Since coming to this country I have been in the Okanagan and Kootenay fruit districts and have no doubt but that we will in a short time be keen competitors of these much older districts. I am planting upwards of 1000 fruit trees this Spring so am looking out for a busy time of it. I have put up a fine six-roomed bungalow and have just as many comforts as in dear old Dublin. The climate HERE is delightful. The thermometer has not gone below zero this year and the River Sinnekaween has been open during the entire winter.

I am, yours sincerely,

Geo. W. Cooper

Late of 30 Belgrave Road, Rathinies, Dublin



An oat field in one of the fertile valleys of British Columbia.

Edgerton, P.O.,

Alberta, Canada,

January 10th, 1910

Dear Sir,

I have been out here in Canada for 8 years now, and I have been in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, and have done a lot of farm work and worked in the woods in the winter time and then I took up 160 acres of Government free-grant land, and I am well pleased with it. I put in 15 acres of wheat last year and had 406 bushels of wheat off it that went 60 lbs. to the bushel. I will have completed my time on my land 1st June this year, and the land is worth £600, and all I had to pay for it was £2 to file on it. And the taxes are very light; I just had to pay 8s. each year these last 3 years, and I just live 8 miles from town. Why you can just imagine what the land is like when it never had been broken up before; when it has been lying for years and years and the grass and leaves rotting on it, you can judge the strength of the land. It is a dark loam soil and rich, and I tell you the American settlers are taking advantage of it coming in tens of thousands every year and taking up this homestead land. I do not see why the Irish farmers do not come out here and get their share of this land. What Canada wants is farmers and farm labourers to build up the country and any man that wants work will always get work.

Yours truly,

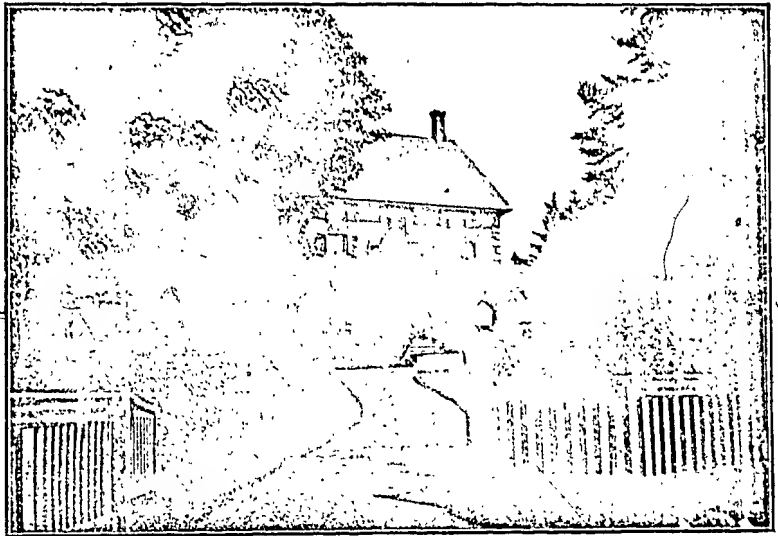
R. Scott

Bally Clan, Crumlin, Co.
Antrim

Feby. 28th, 1911

Dear Sir,

In reply to yours of the 27th inst., received inquiring after the welfare of my boys in Western Canada, well I am proud and happy to say that they have all four done remarkably well as you know, Willie is a farmer and Tom served his time to the hardware business. Both left Belfast seven years ago for Winnipeg. The one was 24 years and the other 22 years old. They had no one to go to. They both engaged with farmers and served them for 8 months. They had good pay and were well treated by their employers. They could have been all winter where they first engaged in Manitoba. They took a notion to go further west to try timber cutting for the winter. When spring came Willie went farther West to Regina, the capital of Saskatchewan and worked with a farmer for twelve months at good pay. He left in the Spring and went to British Columbia, engaged to team from Ashcroft to Quesnel Forks, a distance of 200 miles: he had good pay and enjoyed the best of health. Although delicate at home, British Columbia suited him and as he says no one need be hungry there. He remained two years then came back to Alberta and took up his homestead, 60 miles west of Edmonton and 3 miles from Rich Valley P.O., near the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. He has seen



A comfortable Canadian farm home.

a good deal of the west and says it's the country for any one who is not afraid to work. They are well paid for their work which gives them encouragement. Tom is now and for the past two years has been with a wholesale hardware firm in Vancouver. My third son went out to Regina 3 years ago this Spring and worked with a farmer for 18 months, he then left and went into British Columbia in December. He got a good job on the Government road at Revelstock, worked there until March, left then and engaged with the Arrow Lake Orchard Co., at Nakusp, and sent for my son Sam last June, who went direct to Nakusp. Their pay was good, the work easy. They worked 10 hours daily, lived in a shack, did their own cooking and said they were as happy as kings. When John went out he was only 20 years and Sam 19 years. I am glad they had the courage to go although I miss them at home, but any one of the four can earn and save as much in one day as I pay my men without board, weekly. It's a blessing there is such a country as the Golden West, as they call it, for the farmers' sons of Old Ireland.

Yours very truly,

John Suffen

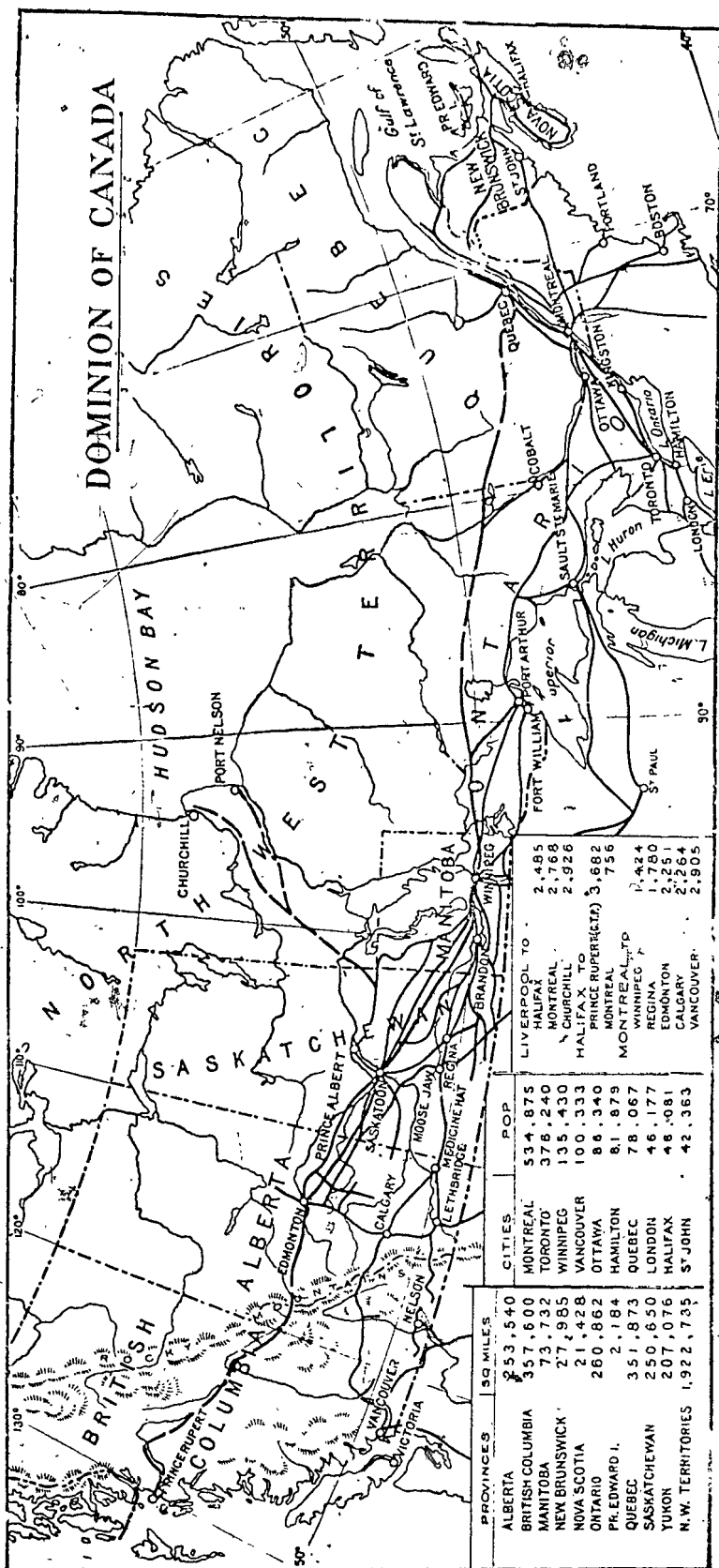
Canadian Government Agents

Intending emigrants would do well, before deciding upon the particular locality to which to go, to consult one of the Canadian Government agents in the United Kingdom (see list below), who will, without charge, gladly give, either personally or by letter, full and reliable details regarding any point upon which intending settlers desire information.

Mr. J. OBED SMITH, Assistant Superintendent of Emigration, 11-12 Charing Cross, London, S.W., England.

Mr. EDWARD O'KELLY, 44 Dawson St., Dublin, Ireland.

Mr. JOHN WEBSTER, 17-19 Victoria St., Belfast, Ireland.



Lloydminster, Sask., February, 1911.

Until the year 1905, I was a stay-at-home, County Sligo, Irishman and very fond of the old country I was, but Ireland was too small and I felt that I could never do well there, so in May of the above year, I set sail from Liverpool in the ss *Lake Manitoba*, landing at Quebec on the 27th of that month. A day or two after arriving I at once set about looking for a homestead and soon found one to my liking and secured same at the Government Land Office, on payment of an entry fee of £2. My funds were very limited, so my next step was to buy a yoke of oxen, a plough, wagon and harness. I was delighted with my new life and quite taken up with the work. I broke (ploughed) all the land I could that summer, and also worked out quite a lot to make a bit of cash, and got what I ploughed worked down fine to make a good seed bed for the next spring. During the winter I put up a small house, rather better than the log shack I had been living in up till then, and also built a log stable. The next summer I saw my efforts blessed by a good crop and after it was safely harvested, I set off down to Winnipeg again to meet my Irish colleen, who with great faith, I must confess, in myself and the country, was on her way out here to share my weal and woe. We were married in Winnipeg and curious enough, the clergyman turned out to be an Irishman and from the part of Ireland we came from. Well, I am glad to say we have now a comfortable little home and two bouncing boys to keep us lively. We are very satisfied with our life here and have no desire to make any change. As time went on and I had more work than my oxen could manage, I sold them and now have seven horses; also we have cows, pigs, poultry, &c., and all the necessary machinery to successfully work the farm. Last year I bought another 160 acres of land adjoining my homestead, and this year have close on 200 acres ready for crop. My wife and I have won many prizes at local shows with our grain, pigs, poultry and garden produce, including a silver medal given by the Canadian Bank of Commerce for the best bushel of wheat. We find this a great country for garden stuff, all kinds of vegetables do well if they are given some care and grow quickly to a great size. Potatoes are a great crop and give a heavy yield and good quality.

I only wish the hundreds of young fellows away back in the old country would break away from the home ties, and come and see what a great heritage we have in this almost boundless western prairie. I can assure them they will receive a hearty welcome from their fellow countrymen across the sea.

R. J. Rowley Noyes.

Wilkie, Sask., February, 1911.

I came to Wilkie, Sask., two years ago from County Donegal, Ireland. I have done better in these two years than I did all my life before in the old land. I have no hesitation in recommending my fellow-countrymen who are dissatisfied with their lot in the old country, to give this country a trial. Undoubtedly work is plentiful and the new comer need not imagine that he will lose his caste in any way by accepting the first offer of work he receives. This country has three great things: wealth in great abundance, land, good, cheap and plentiful and a constant demand for labour, so that any man who wants work can find it.

Samuel Grigg.

North Battleford, Sask., February 21, 1911.

In reply to your inquiry re my experience in Western Canada, I beg to state that I am a native of city of Cork, Co. Cork, Ireland. After several years of business life chiefly spent in London, England, as manager of a large wholesale house, I emigrated to this country with my family, having a small capital and it is now seven years since I arrived here and took up a homestead and bought a quarter-section of land north of the town of North Battleford. My sons and I now own a section and a quarter of land (800 acres) and have 260 acres under cultivation. We also own a large bunch of ranch cattle out on range, in addition to horses, cows, pigs, &c., on the home farm. We have always made a special study of soil cultivation and sown the very best seed, which has resulted in a paying crop every year. I have threshed 39 bushels of wheat to the acre and over 82 bushels of oats. I have taken 1st prize for wheat, both for standing crop and seed competitions.

Personally, I am convinced that this is an ideal country for wheat growing and mixed farming, and can strongly recommend it to any thrifty Irishman not afraid of hard work and prepared to rough it, whether with or without capital, the latter of course to be preferred but not to be depended on. In conclusion, I would like to state that prior to our arrival in this country neither myself nor my sons had the slightest knowledge of farming, but hard work and perseverance has enabled us to overcome all difficulties.

Chas. Ernest Hicks.

Blue Hill, Sask., February 21, 1911.

I am an Irishman and came to Canada from near the old Reston City of Londonderry about five years since. I took advantage of the Dominion Lands Act and took up a homestead of 160 acres although I had never been on a farm in the old land. My oldest boy also took advantage of the same privilege and we now own 320 acres. We soon became used to handling horses, and although we have had a fair proportion of the hardships incident to pioneer life, I do not think that it has been in vain.

Would I advise other Irish people to come? Yes! The young Irish farmer should come here (if he can provide himself with £400, so much the better). He can get a free grant of 160 acres, and to the young man who is not afraid of hard work and possessed of a small capital, this land will give an independence in a short time. The agricultural labourer will get good wages, and Irish labour is valued in Canada, and if he is careful, he can get a start on the road to independence. Instead of going back to the potato patch on the west coast, he should come over here and get a share of what our American friends are rushing after,—land that will make one independent. No landlords to evict and the total tax being not over £5. I had no capital and no experience. My lot has, as a consequence, been harder. We have just obtained (as a pre-emption) another quarter-section—160 acres—and we still have the right to pre-empt one more quarter-section, so that we can own 640 acres, the second 320 acres costing about 12s. per acre and what is termed residence and cultivation duties. 160 acres is a small farm here, the average farm being 320 acres. Irish farmers and Irish agricultural labourers will make good here and should come. Others too can come and if they have 'stickability' will probably succeed, but to the classes I have particularly mentioned, this country will afford the best opportunities.

F. Longmore.

Prince Albert, Sask., March 6, 1911.

Having been asked to give some of my experience of this part of the country as a place for people to come to, I may say that I came from County Derry, Ireland, some twenty-seven years ago, and I have never regretted it. I have been home once since, about seven years ago, and I would not care to live there all the time, but, of course I enjoyed the visit and would not mind going again for a short time. I may also say that when I came here I had a wife and five children, the oldest being nine years, and travelling in those days was not what it is now. I may also say that I have done fairly well since I came and so have all the family. I have four boys and together we own 1,820 acres of land we have over 30 horses and about 140 head of cattle. Last year we sold £500 worth of cattle. I may say here that we hardly ever stable our stock during the winter. Last year we threshed about 12,000 bushels of grain. We own 3 binders, have also 3 mowers and rakes, 4 wagons, 4 sets harrows, also 2 sulky and 2 gang ploughs, and all the other requirements for a farm. I am just giving you this statement to let you know that what we have done others can do if they are willing to work. Work in this country is not so laborious as in the old country, as most of the work is done by machinery. Perhaps some may say that I had capital to start on, well I had not very much, not more than £150. Now anyone wishing to come here can start with very little capital. The people whom I would advise to come are young men and women or newly married couples; better to come here and begin than to buy a few acres of land in the old country and to go in debt for part of the price and work like slaves and never see themselves clear of it, and when their children grow up they have to go away to some foreign country. Here they can have them all near them and they can all make good homes for themselves.

Thos. McCloy.

Lloydminster, Sask., February 18, 1911.

I am asked, as an Irishman, what I think about Canada. I have been in Canada since I left Belfast, Ireland, in 1906, during which time I have been all over the Canadian west, and have had opportunities to study things as they obtain here. My opinion is that for any man in any walk of life, Canada presents facilities and opportunities that will enable him to make a success of any undertaking. Primarily, Canada is a country for the farmer, yet just as the prairies need the farmer, so the farmer has certain needs of his own, and it is but natural that with the rapid development of the country a wide field is opening up for industries of various kinds.

William A. Adams.

Unity, Sask., March 3, 1911.

I understand that you are desirous of hearing from some Irishmen as to their impressions of this country. I am an Irishman being born near Milford, Co. Donegal, Ireland. I emigrated to Canada in 1906, and

worked with the T. Eaton Co., Toronto, for about a year, then I made up my mind to come west and farm. I came as far as Battleford in 1907, and took up a homestead of 160 acres about fifty miles southwest of Battleford in the famous Cut Knife country. When I came up to the west I did not have very much money, perhaps £30, but I went to work, at a bridge being built at Battleford across the Saskatchewan river and earned enough money to buy a team of oxen, plough, lumber to build a little house and pull me through the summer. Well, the next year I had 35 acres of new prairie in wheat, and now three years after having taken up my homestead I have 100 acres broken, a frame house, granary, stable, two teams and implements, wagon, binder, harrows, seeder, in fact everything necessary to farm with, and I may say that four years ago I had practically no money and did not expect to succeed as I have done. But the west is surely the place for a man, old or young, if he intends and is willing to work to make a home for himself. My property now is worth £1,800, and there are many such opportunities offered every day to any desirous of taking advantage of them.

As for the climate here, I think it is preferable to that of the old country, it is true that the thermometer at times falls a good deal below zero, but then the air is dry and it has not the effect of a cold damp day in Ireland, not the same chilling effect. In fact I would rather any time spend my winters in Canada than in the old country; and I suppose before I close I may say that I do not believe there is any place else in the British empire that offers such a chance to a young man to-day as Western Canada. I know the United States cannot offer such opportunities or else we would not have so many Americans coming here. I am just 22 years old now, so was pretty young when I came out here. I will close now. Hoping this will be read by some of my fellow countrymen.

Geo. W. Clarke.

Moosejaw, Sask., February, 1911.

As I am from the County of Londonderry, Ireland, and have had the experience of farming there, and also in Ontario, and now have nine years in this great west, I like this part best of all. It is the land of the free and I can safely say this is the country for an Irishman to come to where he will get a chance to earn his bread. There is good demand for both men and women at good wages. We have paid as much for a man one month in harvest time as a good man would get for six months in Ireland. I would advise any young Irishman who is sober and will not spend his money in the bar-room to come west and he will soon have a home of his own. I have been very successful since I came to this part of the country nine years ago. I had very little money when I came, I might say I started with near nothing when I bought, on crop payment plan, this 160 acres where I now reside. I had to borrow five dollars to get the agreement drawn up. I got three horses and some implements with the land which gave me a start and now I have 480 acres almost clear of debt; 400 acres under cultivation 300 of which is ready for crop this year. I have 10 horses and quite a number of cattle and all kinds of machinery that is needed on a farm like this, all paid for, so you see how God has prospered me in all my undertakings. We have a nice comfortable home which my brother and I built, and also other buildings for our stock. We have a splendid farm, not a foot of waste land on the whole place which is now worth about £10 per acre. The soil here is very rich; it needs no manure. This country is the bread-basket of the world and there is nothing too good for the Irish. You must understand that Canada is no small place for there is lots of room for about fifty millions of population and it has not quite eight millions at the present time.

Wm. M. Craig.

Brookside Farm, Tregorah, Sask, February 22, 1911.

I take great pleasure in giving you a brief story of my experience in farming in Western Canada.

I came to this country in 1882 from Down Patrick, Ireland, with about £5, and worked with a railroad construction gang, and the same year I took up a homestead about seventeen miles northwest of Regina. I did not have very much money when I started to farm and was compelled therefore to work out for my neighbours in order to make sufficient money to carry on farming on my own account. I have been farming ever since I came to this country, and as a newcomer I had to go through many hardships, but I am glad to say that I have made a success and am happy now. I am the owner of 1,440 acres of land, 21 horses, 25 head of cattle. I have first-class buildings on my farm, also a telephone in the house. I would advise every young industrious and sober man to come to Canada, where he can make his fortune.

J. Seed.

Lloydminster, Sask., February 24, 1911.

Before coming to Canada in April, 1906, I was engaged in farming at Brandon, County Cork. I came to this country with my wife and six

small children, and had about £120 cash. I filed on a homestead on the 7th May, 1906, and my outfit consisted of a team of oxen and one cow, (but what I missed most was a pig). I started to work breaking the land and put 30 acres under cultivation that year. I built a log house for my family and a log stable. The following year my crop was not entirely a success, but I was not discouraged, and the next year I worked harder than ever and was rewarded with a crop of 1,200 bushels of grain off 30 acres, all of which I sold at excellent prices. The following year I was again successful and reaped over 3,200 bushels of excellent grain, my wheat yielding 33 bushels to the acre, oats 85, and barley 46; this was all of excellent quality and sold for good prices. This past season my crop was a great success, wheat averaging on new land 25½ bushels to the acre and oats 70, and this in the face of one of the driest seasons that Canada has ever known. I have five excellent horses, as good as any in the district; a full line of machinery valued at £240 and nearly all paid for; I have three oxen and 13 head of cattle. I have also now 12 pigs and all the small implements necessary on every farm. My garden crops have been a great success; I have raised potatoes three pounds in weight without any extra effort and have never experienced rot or blight which are things almost unknown in Western Canada. I have raised tomatoes on the vines in the open air and have had the greatest success with vegetables of all kinds. I am the owner of 320 acres of land and consider that I am worth £2,400, and my liabilities are but small. Any man who is willing to put his shoulder to the wheel can do as well as I have done. The spring, summer and fall seasons cannot be beaten; the winter is severe, but healthy and bracing. I am looking forward to the future, to wealth, prosperity and independence.

Nelson S. Beamish.

Starview, Sask., February, 1911.

In answer to your question, I am glad to say that I am very well pleased with the country. I think that any man who cannot in addition to making both ends meet, put something by for old age; should try and get to some place where he can do so. I do not know of any place better than Canada, where there is plenty of work, and where wages are three times as much as they are in the old country.

Take my own case, I came from Buckmill, County Antrim, in 1906, took a homestead in 1907, and have been on it ever since, broke 10 acres the first year, have 60 broken now. I have five head of horses and all the machinery a man needs—all this from nothing you might say, in three years, and there are hundreds of cases similar to mine. I would advise any man who has any push in him, to come out and bring his wife and children, especially the children, for they are a great asset to this country.

Sam. Harrison.

Wilkie, Sask., February 20, 1911.

I came from the Parish of Lisgould, Cork, Ireland, and took up a homestead about six miles east of Wilkie in 1907 and have never regretted doing so. I would advise any who feel that they are not doing as well as they should in the old country to come to Canada, it is the land of great opportunities, where if one has only the grit and is not afraid of work in any shape or form, they can get on and be able to save enough to keep them in their old age.

None must expect to find it all smooth sailing at first, if they do, they may be disappointed. Taking my own experience, my first year in the country was a hard one; there was a lot of up hill work before I got to my present state of prosperity. My son and I have a half section (320 acres) between us, with all the horses and cattle and machinery we need.

Tim Curtin.

Lloydminster, Sask., February 24, 1911.

I am a native of Brandon, County Cork, Ireland. I arrived here in April, 1909 with about £180. I purchased 160 acres of land from a railway company on a ten year payment plan, the cost of land being £2 per acre. I took up an adjoining homestead, and part of the time resided with my brother who had come to Canada three years before me. My brother assisted me to break land during the first summer, when I succeeded in getting 40 acres in crop which was a very good one. My wheat yielded 25 bushels to the acre, and oats 50; I had also a good garden and a fine crop of potatoes. My initial outlay was for a team of oxen and a breaking plough as I had the use of my brother's machinery during the first year. I have now 13 head of cattle, 5 pigs, and believe that the future is full of promise. My brother and I both like the country and climate immensely, and we believe that there is an independent future for any one who comes here and works hard for a few years as we have done.

C. Beamish.

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